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THE JERUSALEM POST

TWELVE PAGES

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1961 • 9 Tamuz, 5721 • 10 Muharam, 1381

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Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

Rusk: West Will Stand Firm in Berlin

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, commenting on the Berlin situation at a press conference yesterday, said that Western forces were in the city by right and remained there to protect the freedom of the people of West Berlin.

Mr. Rusk said it was obvious the U.S. could not accept the validity of any claim to extinguish its position in Berlin by unilateral action.

The Secretary of State noted what he described as the "militant tone" of the speeches made in Moscow on Wednesday by Prime Minister Khrushchev and other Soviet speakers. He said that such speeches must be a source of keen disappointment to those who sought to advance the cause of peace.

"The effect of these speeches, as the Soviet leaders must have known, can only be to heighten world tensions."

Mr. Rusk said that the obligations of the Western powers in West Berlin were clear, and Mr. Khrushchev must be given every opportunity — as he would be given — to avoid a miscalculation in this matter.

"The heart of America's national interest was the position which this country had in West Berlin and its obligation to the people.

"Demands and threats, which create a crisis over a subject which involves the vital interests of other people, do not promote that real peace which the world desires," Mr. Rusk said in a prepared statement.

'Clear and Firm'

"The U.S. and those associated with us must be clear and firm about our obligations to ourselves and to the people of West Berlin."

Mr. Rusk said the U.S. expected to continue the East-West talks in Geneva on a nuclear test ban treaty. But he declined to speculate on the possibility of a resumption of underground nuclear testing by the U.S.

He said the U.S. would take advantage of any opportunity that might be offered to conclude a test ban treaty which provides adequate inspection and control.

At the same time, the U.S. did not intend to accept the Soviet proposal to merge the test ban talks with the general disarmament negotiations scheduled to start on July 31.

Mr. Rusk said because of the uncooperative attitude of the Soviet Union in the test ban talks the West's hopes of a test ban agreement had received a serious setback.

No A-Tests While Talks on, UK Says

LONDON (Reuter). — Prime Minister Harold Macmillan indicated yesterday that the U.S. and Britain would continue to observe the ban on nuclear tests so long as the Geneva conference on a test ban continues.

He told questioners in the House of Commons: "It is our intention and that of the U.S. Government to continue the conference and keep it in being and hope that a better turn of affairs may come... So long as the negotiations continue, what one might call the voluntary moratorium continues."

Asked about the Soviet proposal that the nuclear tests question should be included in the general discussions on disarmament, Mr. Macmillan said: "I fear very much that it would get lost there rather than make progress."

SWEDE TO HEAD IAEA

VIENNA (AP). — Dr. Arne Sigvard Eklund, of Sweden, was yesterday named Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, to succeed Mr. Sterling Cole, of the U.S., whose term expires in December.

The appointment was opposed by the Soviet Union, which backed an Indonesian for the post.

U.S. Surplus Farm Goods to East Bloc

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The U.S. yesterday authorized the sale of surplus farm commodities to the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries.

In an easing of U.S. export licensing policy, the Commerce Department said sales of subsidized commodities might be made to the Soviet bloc countries provided they were paid in convertible currencies and not for Russian roubles.

Previously sales of government-subsidized surplus farm products to these countries could not be made.

The embargo on sales of farm surpluses to mainland China and Cuba remained in force, said the Department, though some wheat and wheat flour could continue to be shipped to Cuba.

Madagascar My Very Own Idea, Says Eichmann

Eichmann claimed yesterday that he had originated the Madagascar Plan because he had "always maintained that the Jews should have solid ground under their feet."

This remark, made in the same dull tone that has marked all his testimony in the Jerusalem District Court, was greeted by tittering in the Beit Ha'am hall.

Eichmann maintained his deadly serious mien, ignoring the reaction of the spectators.

When later he claimed ignorance of the use of barbed wire which had to accompany a certain shipment of Jews the courtroom audience could again not completely smother its amusement.

One of the main points of his testimony yesterday was that the Nazi authorities deliberately stepped-up the deportation rate in order to divert attention from the Stalingrad debacle. Someone had to be blamed, he observed, and the Jews were chosen.

Most of his testimony yesterday was designed to support the "little cog" theory, the defence that he was "notorious" for never acting on his own initiative and constantly referring back to his superiors for instructions.

Only in the Madagascar plan, for settling Europe's Jews in that Indian Ocean island, did he evidently take the initiative.

Today's testimony is to deal with *Einsatzgruppen*, it was announced by defence counsel, Dr. Robert Servatius.

(Trial Reports — Page 2)

Knesset to Reconvene To Debate Army Guide

The Knesset Presidium decided in Tel Aviv yesterday to convene the House for a special session on Monday, July 3, to debate the Army guide to the elections, which some parties claimed was pro-Mapai.

The decision followed the submission of a petition by over 30 Knesset Members of Herut, Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda, asking for the special session.

The Knesset decided before it adjourned last week to debate the issue of the booklet, but it set no date.

Kuwait to Deport 20,000 Jobless

The expulsion has been ordered from Kuwait of 20,000 unemployed labourers from Jordan, the Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and Persia, the Old City "Falastin" reported yesterday.

Tshombe Freed, Pledges To Work with Central Gov't

LEOPOLDVILLE (AP). — President Moise Tshombe of Katanga was freed yesterday after being held a prisoner of the Congolese Central Government for the last two months. Smiling broadly and in apparent good health, the Katanga leader drove up to the residence of Prime Minister Joseph Ileo to hold a news conference. With him was Congolese Commander in Chief Gen. Joseph Mobutu.

Mr. Tshombe announced he plans to return "immediately" to his capital of Elisabethville, but on questioning said it may take him a couple of days before he departs.

Smiling broadly, though noticeably thinner, Mr. Tshombe paid warm homage to Gen. Mobutu, sitting at his side. "Because of men like him," he said, "the Congo crisis can now be ended. He is above them all, all, all, all."

Mr. Tshombe insisted that his province of Katanga, which broke away from the Central Government only two weeks after independence, now wants to collaborate with the entire former Belgian Congo. "I am certain we will all work together to make the former Belgian Congo a great land," he declared.

He specified that he would hold himself available for discussions with the Central Government, on the forthcoming session of Parliament, due to open Sunday.

However, his attitude left little doubt that his Katanga parliamentarians would attend.

Katangans Due

(Earlier, Minister of Interior Cyrille Adoula said he expected a Katanga delegation to arrive today for a meeting, which, it was hoped, would remove the last obstacle to a full meeting of the Congolese Parliament.)

Mr. Tshombe said he absolved the Central Government of responsibility for his arrest in Coquilhatville last April 26. "There were external influences at Coquilhatville," he said, "and they were behind my arrest."

He did not specify who the "external influences" were and at the time of the arrest Katanga's Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko took full credit for the Central Government for the arrest.

After the news conference, Mr. Tshombe turned to Mr. Bomboko — who was sitting behind him — and embraced him. "He was my worst enemy," Mr. Tshombe beamed, pointing to Mr. Bomboko, "and now he is my best friend."

Gen. Mobutu told newsmen that Katanga's Army would come under his command. He said officers of both the Central Government and Katanga would be trained together, according to an agreement signed with Mr. Tshombe "to make a common front against militarism."

Gen. Mobutu told newsmen he expected Mr. Tshombe to be back in Leopoldville with all the Katanga delegation on June 30, the anniversary of Congolese independence.

Israel Warns UN Council Of Syrian Threat to Peace

Hussein Insists On Right to Palestine

AMMAN (Reuter). — King Hussein in a 10-page reply to a letter from President Kennedy has declared that Jordan will not give up its rights in Palestine, informed sources said yesterday.

Premier Talhouni said on Wednesday night that the King's reply referred to Arab welfare in general and Palestine in particular. The text was not disclosed.

President Kennedy sent a letter last month concerning Palestine to the Government heads of Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon.

(On Tuesday in Beirut, Hashem Jawad, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, announced that Premier Kassem would not reply to Mr. Kennedy's message because the President has "nothing to do with Palestine and that his letter was interference in Middle East affairs.")

UAR Rejects Iraqi Economic Plans

DAMASCUS. — The UAR yesterday officially accused Iraq of "attempting to undermine the agreement on economic unity which she herself approved in 1959."

In a lengthy note to the UAR Economic Council meeting here, the UAR described the Iraqi draft resolution for inter-Arab economic coordination as "a backward step far behind" the 1959 agreement.

The UAR has called for economic unity and an Arab common market. Iraq has made a counter-suggestion of an inter-Arab complementary economy and the establishment of a permanent Arab economic structure.

Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister, Sheikh Abdullah el Tariki, backed the UAR in rejecting Iraq's plan, asserting the realization of the Arab unity agreement only needed the sanction of three countries, and that, in fact, the UAR, Jordan and Saudi Arabia had already approved.

Shooting Resumed Last Night

Israel has advised the U.N. Security Council that the peace on its north-east if the Syrians do not cease border may be endangered their attacks there. Shooting has now been going on sporadically for four days.

In a letter due to have been presented last night to the President of the Council, the Israel mission to the U.N. said the members of the Council should be made aware of the danger, as the Syrians seem to be seeking an opportunity to increase their hostile actions.

Announcing this last night, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said the recent attacks, which continued yesterday evening, were the subject of a meeting between the Director of Armistice Affairs at the Ministry, Dr. A. Biran, and the U.N. Chief of Staff, General Van Horn, on Wednesday, which was held at the former's request.

Our Galilee correspondent reports that Syrians last night directed heavy machinegun fire at U.N. observers and members of Kibbutz Dan who were working to put out a brush fire which had broken out between U.N. Observation Point One and Tel El Kadi, near the kibbutz.

Heavy fire was opened from Syrian outposts east of the kibbutz at 7.20 and continued about 15 minutes. No one was injured. Fire was not returned.

At 7.45 p.m., machinegun fire was opened from the old Syrian customs house, east of the Bnot Ya'acov bridge, in the direction of kibbutz Gadot and the Border Patrol station at Mishmar Hayarden. The fire continued sporadically until 9.15 p.m. As far as was known at a late hour last night, no one was hurt. Fire was not returned.

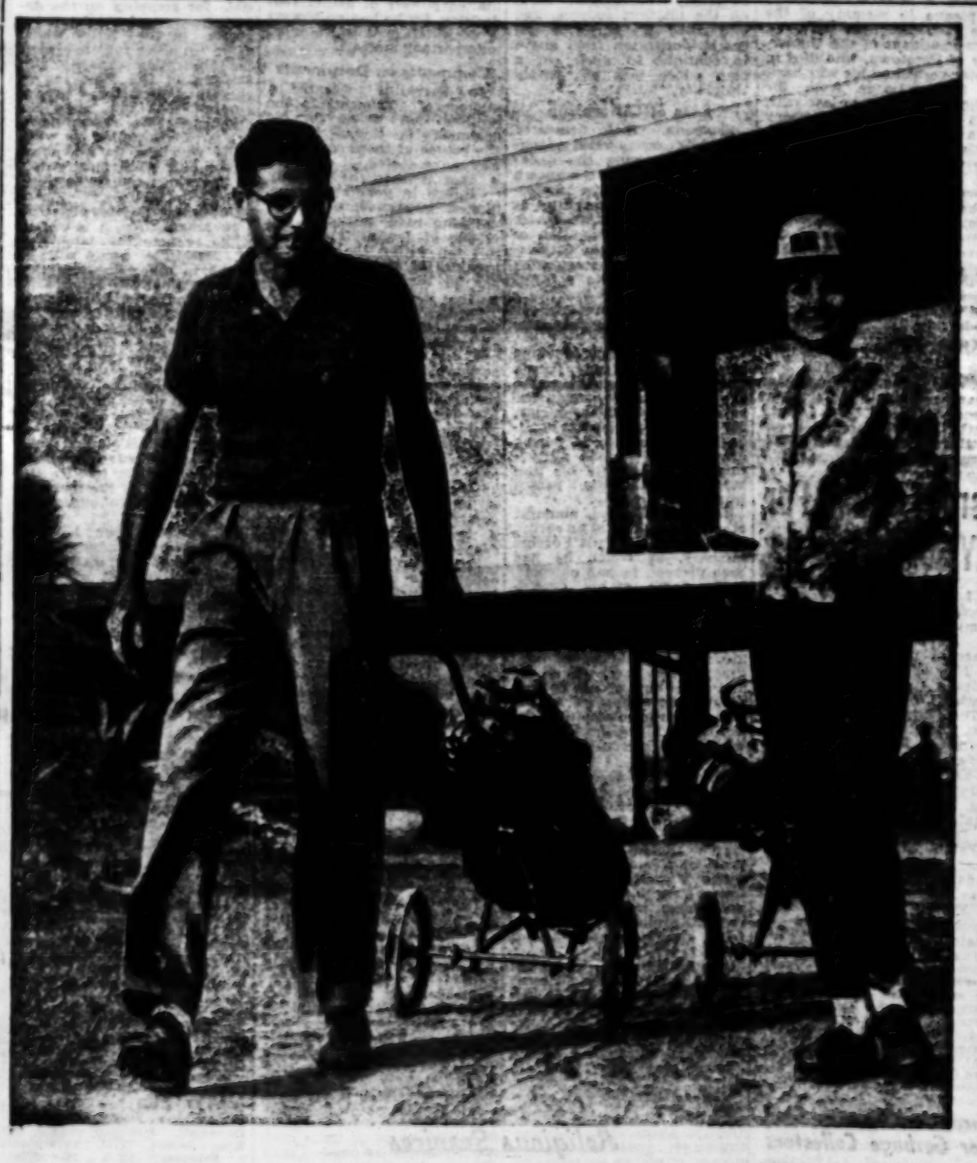
Throughout Wednesday night, Syrian positions directed sporadic and apparently haphazard automatic and rifle fire east of the Hula basin. No casualties or damage to property were reported.

Tractors of the JNF Reclamation Department worked without interference, moving again from the area where they were shot at the previous day.

U.N. observers patrolled the border.

The Army spokesman last

(Continued on Page 2 — Col. 6)



Laotian Princes in Accord On National Union' Gov't

ZURICH (Reuter). — The three Laotian Princes, left, right and neutralist, announced yesterday they had agreed to form a "Provisional Government of National Union" to make the Laos cease-fire effective and restore peace to the whole country.

It would represent the main political factions and would be formed by a process of direct nomination by the King of Laos and without approval of the National Assembly.

Exchanges of views were continuing and the three Princes — Boun Oum, right wing Premier; Souvanna Phouma, neutralist, and Souvannanavong, pro-Communist Pathet Lao — said they would have a new meeting "to achieve national accord as soon as possible."

Diplomatic observers said once a united Laotian delegation could attend the Geneva 14-nation conference, negotiations would be greatly eased.

But the communique issued by the Princes left several key questions unanswered. It gave no hint of when the coalition would be formed or who would be Prime Minister or would hold the portfolio of Defence, or who would be in the delegation which is to go to Geneva until the coalition has taken office.

At the Geneva conference, Russia yesterday turned down French and American proposals for an effective machinery to control the cease-fire in Laos.

India Wants 19 More For Neutral Summit

NEW DELHI (Reuter). — India has urged that a further 19 nations be invited to the proposed "non-aligned" summit conference, scheduled to open in Yugoslavia next September 1, a government spokesman said here yesterday.

He said the proposal is being studied by the committee of "non-aligned" ambassadors in Cairo following last week's 21-nation preparatory conference there.

The spokesman confirmed that India had proposed inviting Sweden, Ireland, Finland, Paraguay, Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Equador, Bolivia, Mexico, Brazil, Lebanon, Jordan, Malaya, Tunisia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Upper Volta and Togo.

Singapore Murder Plot Never Was

SINGAPORE (AP). — Reports of a plot to assassinate Prime Minister Lee Kuan-yew and some of his ministers are without foundation, police said yesterday.

A statement said a police informer and a detective "embellished what may have been an attempt to create disorder" at a political rally "into an assassination plot to ingratiate themselves with the police — the informer in hope of a reward and the detective presumably hoping for promotion."

Questioning of 11 persons seized in police raids early on Sunday proves an assassination plot never existed, officials said. The detective is being detained.

Kuwait Applies to Be Arab League Member

CAIRO (Reuter). — Kuwait yesterday formally applied for membership of the Arab League.

The Kuwait representative here, Abdul Aziz Hussein, yesterday handed a note containing the application to the League Secretariat. It will come before the League Council meeting in Casablanca in September.

Kuwait Radio has already announced that Kuwait would seek admission to the U.N. in addition to the Arab League.

Kuwait became fully independent last Monday when Britain gave up her 69-year-old protection of the oil-rich Persian Gulf sheikhdom and signed a treaty of friendship with it.

Jordan Pardons Ex-Intelligence Chief

AMMAN (Reuter). — The Cabinet has restored Jordan citizenship to ex-Colonel Kazem Nasser, former Army intelligence chief who was deprived of it in 1957 when accused of plotting to overthrow the regime.

Nasser, who sought asylum in Syria, was reported to have returned secretly to Jordan last year to seek a reconciliation with King Hussein.

It was also announced that ex-Majors Ghazi Hindawi and Farah Isbak, who were said to have sought asylum in Syria some years ago, had given themselves up to the Jordan authorities and asked for pardon.

Kennedy Abed With Virus Infection

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — President Kennedy has a form of influenza which is expected to run its course in two or three days, it was announced yesterday.

Dr. Janet Travell, the White House physician, said he has a mixed bacterial and viral infection which used to be called 'flu or grippe — "now we call it virus."

Mr. Kennedy stayed in bed yesterday but is expected to resume some work today. He cancelled all yesterday's appointments, including talks with Mr. Hayato Ikeda, the Japanese Prime Minister.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON MARKET SUSPENDED

CAIRO (AP). — The UAR Government has suspended indefinitely the Alexandria cotton futures market, but left the Minet el Basal spot cotton market in operation.

Hassan Abbas Zaky, Egyptian Minister of Economy, said yesterday, "The cotton futures market failed in its technical and economic function of fixing suitable prices reflecting levels of international prices."

U.S., Japan Worried About Asian Scene

WASHINGTON (AP). — President Kennedy and Japanese Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda yesterday "expressed their concern over the unstable aspects of the situation in Asia."

A joint communique issued after consultations between them also said there had been an examination of the various problems relating to Communist China.

To our dear Manager Mr. N. WEXLER, and FAMILY

We are with you in your deep sorrow on the untimely death of your son

YEHONATAN

WORKERS OF MEKOROT
Galilee zone

TEL AVIV'S TEN PER CENT INTEREST

THAT the Tel Aviv Municipality needs a home in order to conduct its business efficiently is self-evident. The old building in Rehov Bialik was inadequate even in the 'thirties. Today it houses only the Municipal headquarters, while the various administrative units are scattered among some 25 buildings, owned or leased, resulting in excessive cost, wasted effort, inefficiency and inconvenience to the public.

The announcement that a modern office building is to be erected at last, has therefore been welcomed not only by the Councillors, eager to present the city with lasting monuments of their activity, but also by the average citizen — the more so, as the large investment needed is to be financed by a special loan which the Municipality can repay over a period of 20 years (compared with the 12-15 year redemption period of the State's Independence and Development loans which are hailed as an achievement).

The cost of the 13-storey building (to which four more will be added at a later stage) is expected to total about IL9m., but against this the Municipality hopes to cash in about IL2m. from sale of property and from key-money on premises now occupied by its offices. In addition, recurrent savings in rent, maintenance, staff etc. also spell a substantial saving.

Nevertheless the agreement signed by the Municipality with the Wolfson-Clore-Mayer Corporation has come under fire. The Minister of Finance has reportedly intimated his reluctance to approve it, on account of the rate of interest agreed upon. This is 10 per cent annually, i.e. considerably above the legal rate for linked long-term loans, and certainly more than is charged for some preferred borrower categories. To be sure, a legal loophole could easily be found in this case, for the agreement provides that the building is to remain the Corporation's property with the Municipality paying rental for it, until the last instalment has been paid 20 years hence. However, the crux of the matter is, obviously, not the legal aspect, but the plain question of whether an interest rate of 10 per cent should be paid for the financing of public projects, in particular if the capital is to be serviced in foreign currency. That the project involved, however useful, could be postponed without involving major hardship, and that the security offered in this case is a very good one, are additional factors that must also be taken into consideration.

But having conceded this, one has no reason to single out for rejection this particular loan agreement of the Tel Aviv Municipality for many other transactions of similar terms have been approved and even actively sponsored by the Treasury. Only a few weeks ago the Government gave its blessing to a $2.5m. (i.e. IL4.5m.) loan of the Jaysour Bank, a Latin American group, to the same Tel Aviv Municipality at nine per cent interest plus a four per cent disagio. This works out in practice to about 9.5 per cent annually for financing re-housing projects, and that loan will have to be repaid over a period of 10 years only. Other loans of the Jaysour Bank, implicitly guaranteed by the Government, are charged at about 11 per cent. Housing companies building flats for rental have been allowed to obtain loans at approximately the same interest terms. Moreover, they have been attacking the Government's Housing Division for offering investors terms which, when accurately calculated, amount to more generous conditions still.

Mr. Eshkol may be taken aback when suddenly confronted with such an eye-opening case of excessive capital yields offered to foreign lenders, but for this he will have nobody to blame but our own hit-and-miss policy (or lack of policy) with regard to foreign investments and loans. Apparently, the only point in which our financial policy is adamant is its maintenance of the legal interest ceiling.

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Social & Personal

The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Walworth Barbour, yesterday received a delegation of the Israel-America Association comprising the chairman of the Tel Aviv branch, Dr. A. Ankorion, the chairman of the Jerusalem branch, Dr. A. Altmann, and the chairman of the Haifa branch, Mr. U. Shalon.

The Burmese Ambassador and Mrs. Maung Maung visited Hechal Shlomo on Wednesday and were received by Mr. Maurice A. Jaffe, the Executive Director. Later they were entertained to lunch at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jaffe.

Mrs. Ya'acov Tsur gave a reception at her home in Jerusalem on Wednesday night in honour of Mrs. Nathan D. Perlman, member of the Hadassah National Board in the U.S.

A group of 91 persons from the American Jewish Congress has arrived in Israel and is staying at the Accadia Grand Hotel, Herzliya-on-Sea.

An exhibition of graphic works by Pablo Picasso on the occasion of the master's 80th birthday will be opened at the Bezalel National Museum, Jerusalem, tomorrow at 11.30 a.m.

MARRIAGE

GURFINKEL—LEURER

Nachuma Gurfinkel and Michael Leurer, on Wednesday, June 28, 1961, Maxim Hall, at 7 p.m. The reception will continue till 9 p.m.

MEMORIAL

A plaque in memory of the late Dr. Solomon Caulker, Vice-President of the University of Freetown, who died in a plane crash on his way back to Sierra Leone from the Rehovot Conference last year, was unveiled in a ceremony at a Weizmann Institute yesterday. Among those attending were: the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir; the President of the Institute, Mr. Abba Eban; the Sierra Leone Minister of Natural Resources, Mr. A. Margai; the Ghanaian Ambassador, Mr. Bediako Poku; the Chairman of the Executive Board of the Institute, Mr. Meyer Weisgal; and other African and Israeli leaders.

Beit Daniel, Zichron Ya'acov, will accept guests till July 16, when the Seminary for Chamber Music will commence. *(Advt.)*

IPCR — Local foreign press cuttings, Tel 34583, P.O.B. 724, Jerusalem. *(Advt.)*

Israel Squad For NY Soccer Tourney

TEL AVIV. — The Petah Tikva - Israel Soccer team — a mixed squad of Petah Tikva Hapoel and Tel Aviv Maccabi players — will fly to New York today to participate in an international football tourney.

The Israel team has its first game on Sunday against Eire's Shamrock Rovers. It will play against seven other clubs. An earlier round robin was completed last week with Everton of England beating out Bangu of Brazil.

Petah Tikva-Israel will later play Concordia of Canada, Rapid of Austria, Red Star of Yugoslavia, Monaco of France, Dukla of Czechoslovakia, and Espanol of Spain.

The players leaving today are Vischer, Shrastinsky — goalkeepers; Yaffet, Pisachelli, Riegler and Redler — backs; Goldstein, Nathanya, Rabayoff, Petersburg, Tsafadiya, Silberstein and Glatt — halfbacks; Nahari, Steimach, Glaser, Zacharia Ratsabi, Avshalom Ratsabi, Kaufman, Nahmias, Aharonshtad and Wilensky — forwards.

Incentive Bonuses Seen For Garbage Collectors

The possibility of granting incentive bonuses to municipal garbage collectors is now being studied by a special team in Natanya. The four-month study, the first of its kind in the country, is being carried out by the Productivity Institute in cooperation with the Ministries of Health and Interior.

The study covers the area concentration of refuse bins, disposal in trucks and the return of the bins — work which is being carried out by three coordinated teams. The experts will calculate the cost of collecting refuse by weight and type of dust bin and will work out the average price of the working hour, to the truck, and other factors.

ADMIRAL. — U.S. Vice-Admiral George Anderson is to succeed Admiral Arleigh Burke as Chief of Naval Operations when the latter retires on August 1.

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EICHMANN FATHERED 'MADAGASCAR PLAN'

By DORIS LANKIN,
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Adolf Eichmann claimed yesterday he had originated the Madagascar Plan—a scheme to give the Jews a State in the island off the east coast of Africa — because "I always maintained the Jews should have solid ground under their feet."

In the course of questioning by his counsel, Dr. Robert Servatius, Eichmann also claimed he had objected to the mass denationalization of German Jews as this would seriously affect their chances of emigration — in which his department was vitally interested.

The main tenor of much of Eichmann's evidence yesterday was that he was notorious for never acting on his own initiative and for applying for instructions to his superior officer on each and every occasion, even when others of equal status in the R.S.H.A. would not have hesitated to act independently.

Questioning his client on the Madagascar Plan, Dr. Servatius asked who drew it up.

A. About 16 to 18 heads of various departments, but the original idea was mine. The others came in later.

Q. Who is the author of the constitutional provisions?

A. They were various jurists from the R.S.H.A., the Nazi Party, and the Foreign Ministry. I had no say whatsoever in the constitutional structure of the planned Madagascar State. My only aim and object, and this I always maintained, was that the Jews should have solid ground under their feet.

Q. What part of this plan is the fruit of your pen?

A. The whole of the second part, which deals with the climate, the density of population, the scenery, transport. I made a thorough study so as to be as sure that the island could absorb so large a population. I went to Hamburg and consulted the Tropical Hygiene Institution. I received all the necessary information from all the relevant sources, and only then my superior got the authorization from above to continue to work out a plan which was not purely Utopian.

Loss of Citizenship

Eichmann then answered questions on several documents concerning the denationalisation of German Jews, including the memorandum of the meeting at which the groundwork was laid for the promulgation of Regulation 11 — the Citizenship and Property Regulation by which the Jews of Germany were deprived of their citizenship and property by what Dr. Servatius described as a "legal trick."

This regulation provided that as soon as any person went, or was forcibly sent, to live in an area outside the borders of the Reich, he lost his citizenship and nationality, and that once a person has lost his German citizenship and nationality his property automatically passed from his ownership.

Eichman declared, amongst other things, that at an earlier meeting called by the Foreign Ministry, at which he had been present, he had objected, in the name of his department and on instructions from Muller, to the mass denationalization of German Jews, as this would seriously affect their chances of emigration. However, the advice and objections of his department went unheeded. An order was given to stop the emigration of the Jews and a wave of denationalization started.

Invitations by Globke

In the preliminary meeting called by the Ministry of the Interior, invitations to which were sent out either by Hering or Globke, to discuss the draft of Regulation 11, Eichmann himself had not been present. As the meeting dealt with legal matters, two jurists, Rayakowitz and Neifeind, had represented Amt IV.

Regulations 11, Eichmann said, provided the legal basis for the deportation of the Jews from the Reich and for the confiscation of their property. It was also used as a precedent in France, where similar regulations were enacted.

His department was ordered to enforce this regulation, which had been "cooked up" in department I of the Ministry of the Interior, and they had had no alternative but to obey these instructions.

In elaborating on his statement that he acted only under order, Eichmann explained in meticulous detail the procedure whereby documents came to be stamped IVD4 or IVB4 — the numbers of his departments. This could occur in one of four circumstances: first because Heydrich (and later Kaltenbrunner) would, through his aide, instruct him, Eichmann, to draft a letter in accordance with certain general directives. The letter would be drafted and then sent back through the proper channels to Heydrich, who would return the draft, sometimes with corrections. The letter would be properly typed and sent back for Heydrich's signature.

A letter of this nature would then naturally have the file number IVD4.

Secondly, Heydrich or Kaltenbrunner (but mainly the latter) would hear about something, and wish to act on it. He would then apply, through Muller, to Eichmann, if the matter came within his province, and instruct the latter to prepare a draft on the subject. The final document would then also bear the file number IVD4.

Thirdly, Muller would order him to present himself to Heydrich or Kaltenbrunner, as the case might be, to receive instructions and write letters in accordance therewith. Such letters also naturally bore the mark IVD4.

And, lastly, there were occasions when the head of the R.S.H.A. would dictate letters to his secretary and then have them stamped with the file number of the appropriate department, according to the contents of the letter.

But never, even when he himself signed a letter, was the letter composed on his own initiative, for ever since he had been transferred against his will to the R.S.H.A. he had acted only on instructions and had never used his limited powers of action (not decision, for he had no powers of decision), even in the most unimportant matters.

Comments on Documents

Dr. Servatius presented a number of documents to the accused and asked for his comments on them. During the course of these comments Eichmann stated:

- that neither the Security Police in general nor he, himself, in particular, had had anything to do with the financing of Jewish transports; this fell within the exclusive province of the Trustees Office for the East.
- that whenever he went, on orders, to the East, it was in connection with difficulties or bottle-necks in the transport arrangements for the deportations. The most difficult times were at "the height of the deportation season," when the deporting authorities wished to carry out the evacuation as soon as possible by sending a few trains at once whereas the receiving authorities insisted on being given time to absorb the deportees.
- that his role in the order concerning the eight-day's supply of provisions for Jews deported to Poland had been purely that of a transport officer. For the German authorities in Poland had informed the R.S.H.A. that unless the deportees were sent with sufficient food for eight days they would refuse to receive them and would send them back, and this would have occasioned transport difficulties.
- that, despite the fact that the Foreign Ministry had apparently expressed its approval in principle of the deportation of all the Jews of Europe (except for the intellectual elite of the Jews of Eastern Europe, who should be held as hostages in order to keep the American Jews quiet), to either Madagascar or possibly even to Palestine and had issued instructions that, to this end, there should be close cooperation with Himmler's units, neither Radomacher nor any other official of the Foreign Ministry had ever contacted him (Eichmann) in this connection. He had a faint recollection, however, that the Foreign Ministry was then intensely interested in not leaving the solution of the Jewish problem, particularly outside the Reich, exclusively to the Security Police.
- that Heydrich was afraid the Foreign Ministry would filch the "Madagascar Plan" and tried to prevent any such treapass on his (Heydrich's) preserves.

Foreign Ministry Memo

Dr. Servatius then questioned Eichmann on a memorandum from the Foreign Ministry to the effect that, by order of the Fuehrer, all the Jews from Baden and the Palatinate would be sent to unoccupied France, that Himmler had instructed his emissaries to set this operation in motion in the strictest secrecy, and that the Foreign Ministry official dealing with the matter had spoken to Guenther of the R.S.H.A.

Q: What connection did you have with this operation?

A: I had nothing to do with the policy and my connection began with the actual transportation of the Jews. This was a typical example of how these transports were arranged. The local gauleiters gave the orders for the expulsions, by authority of Hitler, and their orders had to be obeyed, even by the head of the Security Police and S.D. I received instructions to take the deportees to unoccupied France, and if the authorities there refused to receive them, to send them to a concentration camp, to be named later.

When I reached the border of unoccupied France with the transport, the authorities at first refused to accept it, but eventually we agreed to call it Wehrmacht transport, as there were special arrangements for the Wehrmacht. If I had not found this solution, I would have been compelled to ask for instructions as to which concentration camp to send them.

When confronted with a document which stated, *inter alia*, that S.S. Sturmbannfuehrer Eichmann had agreed, in a meeting in Berlin, to an arrangement whereby Danzig undertook to take the Poles expelled from the Posnan area, Eichmann explained that apparently the agreement of his department had been required in order that the transportation of the Poles be carried out in an orderly fashion. "But," he added, "if the person who had reported this in the document had been a proper administrator and bureaucrat he would have said 'the representative of Amt 4 of the R.S.H.A. was present and agreed.' For that was the true position."

Judge Raveh: If Muller had been present at the meeting, would they not have mentioned his name instead of yours.

A. Yes. So that I can only presume that he was not present and that I acted on instructions from him.

Judge Raveh: Is it possible to presume then that there were two conversations, one in which you said that you could not decide and had to ask Muller and the second in which you conveyed Muller's reply?

A: I don't think so. In such matters, the meetings and their agenda were arranged in advance. Muller would have had notice of the meeting and of what was intended to be discussed and would have provided me with my instructions beforehand.

Deportations Diverted Germans from Defeat

By MACABEE DEAN,
Jerusalem Post Reporter

With the Wehrmacht's defeat at Stalingrad, the Nazis sought a scapegoat to divert attention from the real disaster. They found it in stepped-up deportations of the Jews, Adolf Eichmann told the Jerusalem District Court on Thursday.

The accused thought that the Stalingrad defeat was early in 1942 (the German army surrendered on January 31, 1943), but when he was corrected, he said that the principle still was valid.

Dr. Robert Servatius, his defence council, had read out a letter signed by Muller (head of the Gestapo) and originating in Department IVB4 (Eichmann's department) to the evacuation authorities in Minsk. It was dated May 21, 1942. He asked Eichmann if he were responsible for stepping up the deportations under the paragraph in the letter which said: "In order fully to exploit the absorption capacity still existing in the East in regard to evacuations, I hereby request that you state the number of Jews remaining in the area controlled by your units who can be evacuated to the East while most strictly following the evacuation directives."

Deportations Stepped-Up

Eichmann: No. It is worthwhile to note the date, May 21, 1942. The proof will be found in other documents to support what is being said. After Stalingrad, the various arms of the Reich Command took steps to speed deportation. This, it seems, was a step which the Reich Command took to divert attention. I, myself, had no authority to step-up or to stop the deportations. This authority was only in the hands of those above me.

Justice Landau: (Eichmann leaps to his feet to face the bench): What is the meaning of the word *Ablenkung* which you used?

Eichmann: Your Honour, the Presiding Judge, I use this word to express the political matter, that is to say, that this was a move of the central authorities for propaganda; and to divert attention from the disaster at Stalingrad, an old method was used — someone has to be blamed.

By the simple fact that the Reich ordered stepped-up deportations, the Ministry of Propaganda showed the public that its intention was to continue the deportations. This was done not only by the authorities in Germany, but also in the areas outside Germany.

Judge Halevi: When was Stalingrad?

Eichmann: I don't remember the exact day, but I think it must have been in February or March of 1942.

Judge Halevi: Are you not making a mistake in a year? Was it not one year later?

Eichmann: In 1943? Yes. In 1943, deportations were also stepped up. I confused this period with the one in 1942. We had three "peaks" of deportations. The one mentioned here in 1942; the second after the death of Heydrich; and the third after Stalingrad. I've switched the third peak with a former one.

Judge Raveh: But you still haven't answered Dr. Servatius' original question.

Eichmann: Excuse me. May I ask that the question be repeated?

Dr. Servatius: I asked if your department ordered the deportations to be stepped up, as this document indicates, or if you had persuaded Muller to do so, i.e., were you the moving force?

Eichmann: No. I was not the moving force nor did I initiate this.

Held up Troops

Asked to comment on another message, dated March 16, 1943, in which Muller ordered an end to deportations until "further notice," Eichmann said that this was done to facilitate huge troop movements. Eichmann went on to say that Muller was not interfering in the timetable that he, Eichmann, had drawn up, for Muller had to approve this timetable before it was put into effect.

In explaining the purpose of "Special Account 'W'", Eichmann said it derived its funds from "donations" of Jews leaving Germany. These funds were used by the Jewish organizations in Germany for administrative and social welfare and other purposes.

Asked to comment on a document where this account was tapped to finance the deportation of 20,000 Jews to Riga and Minsk and another 20,000 to Lodz, Eichmann said that it was probably done by the authorities to simplify bookkeeping.

Dr. Servatius: This document says that in addition to stoves and cooking utensils, each 100 Jews must take with them one roll of barbed wire. How do you explain this?

Eichmann: I can only imagine that there had been a request for this from Prague or Theresienstadt. Why barbed wire was needed, I don't know.

(There was a ripple of laughter in court.)

Mr. Gideon Hausner, the Attorney-General, rose to point out that Theresienstadt was not in existence on November 19, 1941.

Wrong Camp

Eichmann: I must correct myself. When I read about stoves and cauldrons and window panes, I assumed that the subject under discussions must be Theresienstadt. It is my mistake.

Dr. Servatius: This letter, dated October 31, 1941, deals with the expulsion of 1,000 Jews from Nuremberg. It originated in Department IV B4. How do you explain it?

Eichmann: My department had to pass on evacuation orders which originated with the head of the Security Police and S.D., and sometimes from Himmler. My superiors determined the number to be deported, the destination and the date of deportation. More detailed planning had to be done at the lower echelons.

Check on Private Use Of Government Cars

Road checks are to be initiated by the Government Vehicle Administration to prevent the use of Government vehicles for private purposes, according to a circular sent out by the Accountant General to Government offices.

In announcing this yesterday, the Finance Ministry spokesman said control would begin with the special marking of all Government cars. Government departments have been asked to instruct their drivers to respond immediately when asked to explain the route of the vehicle.

Government vehicles bear blue and white licence plates.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins:
In Jerusalem at 6.19 p.m.
In Tel Aviv 6.28 p.m.
In Haifa 6.22 p.m.

and ends tomorrow:
In Jerusalem at 7.31 p.m.
In Tel Aviv 7.39 p.m.
In Haifa 7.35 p.m.

Portion: Hukkat Hamidbar 19, 1-22, 1.

Haftara: Shoftim 11, 1-33.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 6.10 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Lecture by Rabbi Rafael Moicho, 5.00 p.m. Minha, 6.00 p.m. Lesson in Mishna Brura by Prof. S. Abramson, Arvit, 7.35 p.m.

Heichal Shlomo: Tonight, Minha, 6.25 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Shiur on Pirke Avot by Rabbi Itamar, 5.00 p.m. Minha, 6.00 p.m. Arvit, 7.30 p.m.

The President's (Rehavia) Synagogue: Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Emet V'emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight, 6.45 p.m. Lecture on Parasha by Rabbi Dr. A. Philipp. Tomorrow, 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight, 6.30 p.m. (Tomorrow: Shahrit 8 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Le'yahadut Mithadesh (Progressive Judaism, Beit Habalutsot, Ibn Gvirol): Tonight, 6.00 p.m. Sermon, Dr. Emanuel Gamoran (Meir York).

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Minha, 5 p.m. Shahrit, 6.00 a.m.

Ohel Moed (Sephardi): Arvit, 6.30 p.m. Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 and 8.30 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m.

Beit Hamoro (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Mesorg Congregation (32 Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Histadrut Synagogue: Tonight: 6.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.15 p.m. Arvit, 7.27 p.m.

Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 6.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Bnei Zion Synagogue — Bnei Zion: Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

ERROR
The Balfour Cinema, Tel Aviv, listing in yesterday's cinema column was incorrect. Apologies to those who expected to see the film Can-Can and found that the cinema was running a special closed performance.

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EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Avramowitz, 21 King George, 24782.
TEL AVIV: Avramsky, 43 Allenby, 63526. Zaidnur, 81 Ahad Ha'am, 65801. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 28535. Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gavirol, 53064. **JAFFA:** Vita, 61 Sixth, 82973. **PETAH TIKVA:** Rassi, Rothschild-Herzl, 911606. **RAMAT GAN:** Lifshitz, 19 Herzl, 71771. **HOLON:** Dror, 66 Hankin. **BEHOVOT:** Segal, 124 Herzl, 98-1228. **BAT YAM:** Shulamit, 4 Daniel. **NATANYA:** Hamagen. **HERZLIYA:** Karny. **HAIFA:** Yosef, 31 Yosef, 62844.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Meir, 66 Jaffa, 24192.
TEL AVIV: (up to 7 p.m.): Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66436. Shilman, 57 Ahad Ha'am, 64091. Ora, 99 Dizengoff, 22320. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gvirol, 45716. Maccabee, New Maccabee Qtr., 31367. **JAFFA:** Vita, 61 Sixth, 82973. **TEL AVIV:** (after 7 p.m.): Dr. Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 24453. Gilad, 192 Dizengoff, 242864. Frenkel, 28 King George, 23721. Avrahami, 9 Erlanger, 33795. Maccabee, New Maccabee Qtr., 31367. **JAFFA:** Vita, 61 Sixth, 82973. **PETAH TIKVA:** Brizt, 13 Hovevei Zion, 912357. **GIVATAYIM:** Hadassah, 147 Katzenelson, 72271. **HOLON:** Dror, 66 Hankin. **BEHOVOT:** Segal, 124 Herzl, 98-1228. **BAT YAM:** Hehalutz, 8 Hehalutzim. **NATANYA:** Hamagen. **HERZLIYA:** Brizt. **HAIFA:** Rambam, 29 Arlosoroff, 3974 Mann, 107 Moria, 82621.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Eytan, 4 Yohanan Ben Zachai, 31416. Dr. Hameiri, 71 Beit Lehem, 36457. Dr. Zerrad, 59 Jaffa, 23357. Dr. Zafer, 13/3 Shikun Seiah, 28580. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi. Dr. Kedar, 13 Hamiyasdim, 23566.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Elsen, 5 Shimshon, 28748. Dr. Garman, 76 Frishman corner 30 Byrkin. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff, 270377. Dr. Mahler, 39 Arlosoroff, 811800. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51374. Dr. Hareven, 6 Epstein, 42261.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 9 Hanviim, 2466.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

All Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: El Al 308 from Nicosia — 1310. El Al 226 from New York — 1435. El Al 426 from London and Zurich — 1725.
DEPARTURES: Cyprus Air 61 to Nicosia — 0600. T.W.A. 801 to Athens, Rome, Paris and New York — 0645. Alitalia 455 to Athens and Rome — 0810. K.L.M. 536 to Rome and Amsterdam — 0900. El Al 307 to Nicosia — 1000. Air France 138 to Rome and Paris — 1015. Olympic 602 to Athens — 1045. El Al 427 to Munich and Paris — 1300. El Al 308 to Athens, Amsterdam, London and New York — 1330.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 308 from New York, London and Rome — 1845. T.W.A. 800 from New York, Lisbon, Madrid and Rome — 1910. El Al 428 from Paris and Munich — 1930. B.E.A. 264 from Athens — 2010. B.E.A. 264 from London, Paris and Athens — 2010. Alitalia 452 from Rome — 2015.
DEPARTURES: Cyprus Air 65 to Nicosia — 2335.

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Cables in Brief

RANDS. — South Africa's gold and foreign currency reserves dropped by nearly 4,800,000 Rand (about IL15m.) last week, according to the statement of the South African Reserve Bank.

WASHINGTON. — A Negro, Frank Reeves, has been named by President Kennedy as one of the three Commissioners who administer the District of Columbia, the U.S. capital. He is the first Negro to be named for such a post.

CULT. — *East Germany is to scrap its present postage stamps and replace them with a new series all bearing the head of Walter Ulbricht, the country's Communist Party leader. The present stamps have pictures of scenes from East German life.*

QUEEN. — Ex-Queen Marie of Yugoslavia, widow of King Alexander, who was assassinated at Marseilles in 1934, died in London yesterday after a prolonged illness. She was 61. Renowned in her youth as one of Europe's great beauties, Marie was a daughter of the late Queen Marie of Rumania and was the mother of ex-King Peter of Yugoslavia.

Russian Dancer Fears Reprisals

PARIS (Reuter). — Rudolf Nureyev, the Russian ballet dancer who defected to the West last week, said yesterday he was "afraid of reprisals" and was changing his address every "two or three days."

In an interview with "Paris-Presse" he said he would never return to Russia, where everyone had known of his desire to defect "my family as well as my teachers in Leningrad."

DIEFENBAKER HITS BANK GOVERNOR

OTTAWA (AP). — Prime Minister John Diefenbaker has stepped into the controversy between Bank of Canada Governor James Coyne and Finance Minister Donald Fleming to assert the Government's authority over civil servants.

In a nationally-televised programme on Wednesday night, Mr. Diefenbaker called the Bank Governor's fiscal and monetary policies "a block in the path of progress."

Mr. Diefenbaker stressed that "among the things that he (Mr. Coyne) recommends for Canada are higher taxes, a 10 per cent rise in tariffs for a few years, gasoline and diesel oil taxes and the like.

"Civil servants are entitled to give their views — but however exalted — are not above the elected representatives," the Prime Minister declared. No one could be allowed, no matter how great their disagreement, to impede what the people's representatives wanted.

"Public servants cannot demand obedience from the elected representatives of the people," he stated.

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The Weather

	A	B	C
Mt. Cava'an	40	22—32	21—31
Tiberias	18	23—37	20—37
Nazareth	34	24—32	20—30
Haifa Port	69	24—27	23—27
Tel Aviv Kirya	63	20—30	20—28
Tel Aviv Port	70	23—27	21—27
Lydda Airport	42	17—32	17—32
Jerusalem	26	25—30	18—29
Beersheba	22	20—34	17—33
Eilat	11	30—43	27—41

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

The Minister of Labour, Dr. Giora Josephthal, from Geneva, where he headed the Israel delegation to the International Labour Organization Conference (by Alitalia).

Mr. Arie Aroch, Ambassador to Sweden, for consultations.

Mr. Yehuda Gaulan, Israel Ambassador to Helsinki, on home leave.

The Israel Ambassador to the Ivory Coast, Mr. Shlomo Hillel, accompanied by his wife and daughter, for a fortnight's home leave (by Olympic Airways).

Mr. Otto Preminger, producer of the film "Exodus," for a two-day visit, to attend a special showing of the film this afternoon for the Prime Minister and senior Army officers (by El Al).

Mr. Arye Pincus, Jewish Agency Treasurer, from New York (by El Al).

Miss Bettina Amale Ndzinkome, daughter of the Prime Minister of Cameroon, for a year's study of social welfare and child care (by El Al).

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Liebman, of Philadelphia, Pa., their son Stewart, daughter Carol, and granddaughter, Stella, for a visit.

DEPARTURES

Prof. G. Race, Rector of the Hebrew University, for the U.S., on University business.

Mr. Yekutiel Federman, to Rome, on business (by Alitalia).

Mr. Yehuda Halkin, of the Mortgage and Development Bank, to South America, on investment business (by Sabena).

392495 WINS IL30,000 IN PAYIS

TEL AVIV. — Number 392495 won the IL30,000 prize in yesterday's Mifal Hapayis draw here. Number 361563 won IL-10,000.

Numbers ending in 9 and 3 won IL3 each and numbers ending in: 2901, 0627, 7084, 2615, 4979, 6083, 8736, 3854, 8619, 4494, 6880, and 9097 won IL40 each.

The following numbers won IL1,000: 185690; 2891139; 341857; 3868097; 3809931; 362695; 427332; 3679494; 484810; 209997.

The following numbers won IL500: 4261516; 153961; 1028027; 4284118; 3870008; 396826; 469079; 4261417; 4342998; 3765824; 3988977; 3768929; 3646901; 3307779; 3941139; 3946901; 1843216; 213392; 1166864; 3469948; 1393712.

These won IL300: 1468564; 4728697; 3278800; 1960913; 736438; 1464979; 1893267; 272132; 3676864; 1858881; 3683500; 2789361; 917907; 4277776; 414771; 4363245; 2563269; 2119691; 1849938; 4183179; 3967990; 39898; 3890453; 3439894; 4169973; 1119833; 3710443; 3643492; 4288944; 3419599; 3966190; 3919894; 3334606; 2826294; 4307776; 1970986; 2990869; 1114375; 4323483; 3460971; 3843353; 3939834; 3277898; 3989895; 3199418.

Beersheba Veteran Passes Away

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA — One of the first settlers of this town, Mrs. Regina Simcha, died here yesterday at the age of 55. She suffered from a chronic heart condition acquired in a German concentration camp in her native Greece.

She and her husband were the proprietors of the cafe Pinat Hashalom. She leaves a grown son and daughter who also suffered injuries in the German camp.

Four Knesset Lists Already In

Liberals Put M. Nissim 22nd

By MARK SEGAL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Liberal Party yesterday submitted its list of candidates to the Central Election Committee's officials at Beit Khalilaf in Jaffa.

With the Communists, who submitted their list earlier this week, and the two Arab parties affiliated to Mapai, which also handed in their lists yesterday, this accounts for four parties.

The other parties have only Monday on which to present their lists. All the major parties have selected their candidates with the exception of Poalei Agudat Yisrael, which will do so today.

The Liberal Party list is headed by Justice Minister Pinhas Rosen, with Mr. Peretz Bernstein M.K., and Mr. Yosef Saphir, M.K. in the second and third spots. All the other Liberal Knesset Members appear among the first 16 names, apart from Mr. Moshe Nissim, who was dropped to 22nd (he was eight for the General Zionists last time).

New Names

New names appearing are: Prof. Hans Klinghoffer, Dean of the Hebrew University law school (16); Mrs Rahel Kagan, Chairman of Israel Wizo (17); Mr. Yehuda Sha'ari, Histadrut Liberal faction head (18); Mr. Benno Cohen, a former Rumanian Zionist leader (19); Aharon Goldstein, head of the Contractors' Association (20); Mr. Mordechai Stern, Rassco Managing Director (21); and the head of the Yemenite Association, Mr. Moshe Makseitin (26).

The young members who joined at the creation of the new party did not fare well. Dr. Zeev Katz, the "Ha'aretz" columnist placed only 32nd, while Mr. Yosef Lapid, the "Ma'ariv" columnist, was put 41st.

Prof. Ya'acov Talmon, who was at one time regarded as the party's ideologist, had earlier announced that he would not stand.

More Progressives

It is noteworthy that the Progressives have succeeded in taking over most of the top places — eight out of the first 14.

Apart from Mr. Nissim, two other General Zionists who fared badly were Mr. Z. Zimmerman and Mr. S.Z. Abramov, who were dropped to 14th and 16th positions respectively.

The Progressives had six members in the Fourth Knesset, the General Zionists, eight.

The honour places at the end of the list went to Prof. Hugo Bermann, Prof. Herman Zondek, Mr. Gershon Schocken, Mr. Hans Moller, Dr. Haim Boger, Dr. A. Granott, and Mrs. Hemda Nofech-Moses.

Few Herut Changes

The Herut party yesterday also completed its list. Apart from the appearance of Mr. Avraham Tayer, a North African immigrant living in Haifa, to number 12, and Mr. Moshe Bras, the farmers' leader from Zikron Ya'acov number 18, there are no changes among the incumbent M.K.'s.

The big surprise was the re-appearance of Prof. Eri Jabotinsky Herut M.K. in the First Knesset, in the place of honour closing the list. Prof. Jabotinsky had recently left the Party, and founded the New Regime. This was the first intimation that he had rejoined his old party.

The Herut list is as follows: 1) Menahem Begin. 2) Dr. Y. Bader. 3) Dr. B. Avnieli. 4) Ya'acov Meridor. 5) Dr. A. Altman. 6) Arye Ben-Eliezer. 7) Haim Landau. 8) Eliezer Shostak. 9 Esther Raziel-Naor. 10) Haim Moguri-Cohen. 11) Nahum Levin. 12) Yosef Shofman. 13) Mr. Tayer. 14) Avraham Drori. 15) Benyamin Arditi. 16) Eliahu Meridor. 17) Shabtai Shichman. 18) Mr. Bras. 19) Ya'acov Keremman (the new Party Treasurer). 20) M. Olmert.

The National Religious Party Executive last night completed most of its list with few changes. All members of its faction in the Fourth Knesset appear among the first 12. Places from Nos. 13 onwards were also agreed upon, still to be decided are Nos. 14 to 18 and the final word will be given on Sunday night. These places will go to communal representatives.

N.R.P.'s Top 13

The top 13 places are as follows: 1) Interior Minister Moshe Haim Shapiro, 2) Social Welfare Minister Yosef Burg, 3) Yitzhak Raphael, 4) Zerah Wahrhaftig, 5) Deputy Interior Minister S. Y. Ben-Meir, 6) Moshe Unna, 7) Rabbi Frigia Suariz, 8) Benyamin Shachor, 9) Michael Hazani, 10) Aharon Ya'acov Grinberg, 11) Tova Sasshedria, 12) Dr. Mordechai Nurock, 13) Rabbi A. Shaki. Closing the list is Rabbi Zvi Yehuda Kook of Jerusalem.

Agudat Yisrael finally decided on its list after bitter inter-factional strife with the youth group and the Gur hasidim receiving fewer places than they demanded.

Their three outgoing M.K.s top the list, which is as follows: 1) Rabbi Y. M. Levin, 2) Rabbi Shlomo Lorincz, 3) Rabbi Menachem Porush, 4) Y. D. Gross, 5) Ya'acov Mizrachi, 6) S. Shodrobitzky, 7) Tel Aviv Deputy Mayor Y. Abramowitz.

Mapai-Linked Arab Lists Submitted

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Two Mapai-affiliated Arab lists of Knesset candidates were submitted yesterday to the Central Elections Committee, replacing the three represented in the outgoing Knesset.

The "Progress and Development" list comprises 21 candidates and is headed by Mr. Ahmed Kamel Daher, Moslem Knesset Member of Nazareth, with Mr. Elias Nahle, Christian Knesset Member of Rama in Galilee, in second place.

Third is Mr. Awad Ibrahim Halaila of Kafr Sakhnen in Galilee. The list is closed by the Mayor of Nazareth and former M.K. Mr. Saif ed-Din Zuabbi.

The second Arab list, "Co-operation and Brotherhood", includes 45 members and is headed by two new candidates: Mr. Diab Ubeid of the Tayibe village in the Triangle, and Sheikh Dahash Musadil, a Druse leader of Yirka, in second place. Third on the list is Mr. Yussuf Abdallah Diab, M.K. of Kafr Tamra.

This list is closed by the head of the Baka el Gharbieh Local Council and former M.K., Mr. Faris Hamdan. The list was submitted by the Druse M.K., Sheikh Labib Abu Rukun of Isafiya, although he himself is not a candidate this time.

Mapai List Unanimous; Lavon, Rottenstreich Out

POST Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Mapai Knesset candidates list was approved yesterday by the party's Central Committee by 228 votes with no "recorded" opposition or abstentions. The list is identical in both its composition and order with the list to the outgoing Knesset with the exception of Mr. Pinhas Lavon and Prof. Nathan Rottenstreich who had earlier announced their objection to being included.

There was a single, brief dramatic interlude at the one-and-a-half hour session when Mr. Peretz Netter (Salpeter), a former member of the Gordonia kvutza, Kfar Hahoresh, proposed to include Mr. Lavon in the list, "for the good of the party."

"Sake of Unity"

This proposal was supported by Mr. Eliezer Shoshani, a former secretary of Ihud Hakibbutzim and former Palmach leaders, who said that Mr. Lavon should be included in the list despite his refusal "for the sake of unity and peace within Ihud Hakibbutzim," the Mapai affiliated kibbutz movement. He stressed, however, that he was speaking only in his own name.

Mr. Raphael Bash, a former member of kibbutz Kfar Blum and now a member of the Secretariat of the Tel Aviv Labour Council, then proposed to withdraw the motion from the agenda. The withdrawal proposal was adopted by 115 votes, with 11 votes against and 21 abstentions. The abstainers included Foreign Minister Golda Meir, Agriculture Minister Moshe Dayan and Mr. Ahuvia Malkin of Beit Bert, one of the heads of the party's youth circles.

Submitting the Secretariat's unanimous decision to approve a list identical with that drawn up by Mapai for the 1959 elections — with the above exceptions — party Secretary Yosef Almogi said that the forthcoming untimely elections should not interfere with the good work done by the party's present Knesset Members. He declared that the candidates for the Fourth Knesset — half representing the Party branches and half the Central Committee — answers most of the needs of both the State and the Party.

Mr. Almogi stressed that the issue at stake was in fact "whether to accept Mr Lavon's outright refusal to appear on the Mapai Knesset list or not." In this connection he recalled Mr. Lavon letter to the Party Secretariat on March 3 announcing his refusal and various other public statements, the last one prior to his departure abroad, reiterating his stand.

Hermetic Closing

The final vote was taken after a short debate in which Mr. Moshe Haskelberg, of Kfar Vitkin, objected to the "hermetic closing" of the list. Mr. A. Ben-Yitzhak, of Kiryat Shalom, proposed moving Mr. Aharon Becker up to the top ten in view of his appointment as Histadrut Secretary - General. Mr. Becker objected saying that he did not think that "a man's standing" was measured by his place on the list.

Mrs. Meir then seconded the Secretariat proposal not to introduce any changes lest the entire list be upset.

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and Jewish Agency Executive Chairman Moshe Sharett, who is second on the list, did not attend the meeting. The total number of Central Committee Members is 256.

Mapai will still have to nominate five or six new candidates in place of Mr. Lavon, Prof. Rottenstreich and former candidates who have died or are now abroad.

B-G, Tsur Attend Golani Tattoo

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACRE. — Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Zvi Tsur, looked on last night as the Golani Brigade wound up a three-day rally with a night tattoo at the foot of "Napoleon's Hill," east of here.

The Brigade commander told a press conference earlier in the evening that his men had been through a period of sustained manoeuvres and that they had come through with flying colours. The Brigade was at the peak of its fighting form, he said, noting that some 80 per cent of the men were newcomers, or came from immigrant homes.

Medics, Engineers Strike Total; General Strike May Follow

Jerusalem Post Labour Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — A general strike of most of the country's salaried professionals at the beginning of next month seemed likely, following the success of yesterday's one-day protest strike of over 8,000 salaried physicians, engineers, architects and agronomists.

They held the walk-out in support of their demands for wage rises and improved work conditions.

A general strike in the coming week was called for by some speakers of the Israel Medical Association at a protest meeting held at Beit Harofe yesterday to force the authorities to arrive at a quick decision.

About 400 physicians attended.

The I.M.A. Central Committee will convene on Monday evening to discuss future policy. No contacts with the authorities are expected until after the week-end. The Association's Chairman, Dr. Ephriam Sinai, last night expressed the hope to *The Jerusalem Post* that the Government would make a move soon enough to avoid "regrettable developments."

Apart from the Engineers Union, which is coordinating its policy with the I.M.A., other professional organizations such as the Dentists Association and the Pharmacists have notified the I.M.A. of their support and readiness to link forces for a prolonged strike.

Yesterday, hospitals were operated by skeleton staffs. Out-patients who were unaware of the strike and turned up for treatment were turned away.

Urgent cases applying to Kupat Holim dispensaries were directed to private physicians. All such persons will be refunded their doctors' fee, Kupat Holim announced.

The main sufferers were hospital patients who were due to go home yesterday but could not be discharged because there were no doctors available to sign them out.

An I.M.A. head last night explained that the physicians ignored a last-minute compromise from the Histadrut and the Government "because we don't trust them. They didn't offer us anything concrete, just another committee."

Cellist Starker Soloist with I.P.O.

TEL AVIV.—The cellist, Janos Starker, made his first appearance with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra last night, playing the Dvorak cello concerto under the baton of Jean Martinon.

Mr. Starker will also be soloist in a series of concerts under the baton of Sir John Barbirolli, which will bring the I.P.O.'s current subscription season to an end.

Born in Budapest in 1924, Starker has been living in the U.S. since 1948. While occupying the first cello desk of various leading American orchestras, he built up an international reputation as a solo cellist.

Israeli Artist 2nd in Rome

ROME (Reuter). — An Israeli artist, Aron Elvaiah, obtained second prize in the annual Via Margutta Art Fair here. The winner was Federigo Brook, an Argentinian.

A total of 42 painters and sculptors from 22 nations showed their work at the fair, which is one of the summer attractions in Rome. The works are displayed on the house walls along the Via Margutta, which is over a kilometre long.

Wisconsin Bible Group Arrives

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A group of 18 professors and clergymen from Wisconsin arrived in Haifa aboard the S.S. Herzl last night for a month-long visit. All members of the group have attended a six-month seminar in Hebrew. In Israel they will pay special attention to Biblical archaeology.

The visit was sponsored by the Jewish Agency.

Electric Co. Won't Talk with Strikers

HAIFA. — The management of the Israel Electric Corporation will not enter into any negotiations with the "wild-cat" action committees set up by the company's employees in the south to press for higher wages, the company's general manager, Mr. Ya'acov Paied, told the Board of Directors here yesterday.

The committee's demands are not backed by the official works' committees. Since last Friday, some 400 of the district's 2,500 employees have refused to work overtime hours. They include linesmen, storekeepers and some workers in the district branches.

The Board approved the management's stand and decided that Mr. Peled and the Board's Chairman, Mr. Menahem Bader, meet with the Histadrut Executive to discuss measures to restore normal work hours. The Trade Union Department has already called on the striking men to disband their action committees and stop the strike.

The company spokesman announced that consumer services in the South are unaffected.

Mobile Library Rolls Into Jerusalem Suburbs

A mobile library to be used in Jerusalem's outlying quarters was turned over to the Municipal Education Department by Acting Mayor Moshe Gevirtzman yesterday in a brief ceremony. It was donated by the Rothschild family.

The air-conditioned unit is equipped to carry 1,500 books. Five thousand volumes have been placed at its disposal by the Municipality. It is geared primarily for children and young people but there will also be books for adults.

The library will pull up twice a week for one or two hours in such quarters as Ir Ganim, Manhat, Katamon, Baka'a, Musrara, Givat Shaul, and Ein Karem. Subscribers must pay a deposit of IL5.

The books will be the basis of the large municipal library to be set up in Beit Ha'am.

(See Picture — Page VI)

Eli Ben-Zvi Library Opened in Ashkelon

ASHKELON. — The Eli Ben-Zvi public library was dedicated here yesterday in the presence of the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi, Minister of Education Abba Eban, and Mayor Arye Tager of Ashkelon.

The library forms part of the Beit Eli Pedagogical Centre set up three years ago and named after the President's son, who fell in the War of Liberation.

The Centre serves a large network of schools from Ashdod in the north to Eilat in the south by providing various study aids, especially in Jewish subjects and nature studies.

UN Council

(Continued from Page 1)

night denied the Damascus spokesman's statement that at midnight on Wednesday "Israelis attempted to commit an act of aggression against one of our outposts at Dardara village but were intercepted by our units and gunfire was exchanged."

The Foreign Ministry spokesman last night answered: "The Israel delegation at the UN was due last night to present a note to the President of the Security Council warning that the acts of Syrian aggression, if not stopped, might well create a situation endangering the peace in the area.

"The note points out that the Syrians have apparently decided, of late, to step up their war-like acts against Israel. It goes on to say that Israel views with great concern the deterioration in security situation along the Syrian border.

"The situation on the Syrian border was the subject of talks held on Wednesday between the Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, Maj. Gen. Carl von Horn and his political advisor, M. Henri Vigier, and the Director of the Armistice Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry, Dr. Avraham Biran."

Quadros Won't Leave Brazil Without V-P

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP).— President Quadros wants to go to London for treatment of his left eye but is afraid to leave the Government in the hands of Vice-President Joao Goulart, two Brazilian newspapers have reported.

"O Globo" and "Jornal do Brasil," saying they learned this from sources close to the Government, reported that Mr. Quadros would go to London if and when Mr. Goulart — chief of the Brazilian Labour Party — accepts an invitation to visit Communist China.

The absence of Messrs. Quadros and Goulart would leave the Government in the hands of the President of the Chamber of Deputies, Ranieri Mazzilli of the middle road Social Democrat Party of former President Kubitschek.

Mr. Goulart was re-elected for a second term in October on a ticket opposing Mr. Quadros. He and the President have been at odds recently over presidential orders for investigations of alleged graft and corruption during the Kubitschek administration. One investigating committee linked Mr. Goulart's name to certain welfare scandals. Mr. Goulart protested in a letter to the President, and the latter angrily sent it back to the Vice-President, saying it was hollow and untruthful.

Live Virus For Beduin Children

BEERSHEBA. — All Beduin children in the Negev up to the age of four will be inoculated with live virus against polio by the District Health Office. The week-long campaign will begin Sunday.

Indian Deputy Minister Stops Over on Visit

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The Indian Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. M. I. Krishnappa, arrived here by El Al yesterday for a four-day visit.

Mr. Krishnappa is on his way home from Europe.

He was received at the airport by representatives of the Foreign Ministry and the British Embassy. *(Itim)*

INDUSTRY, FINANCE and COMMERCE

SAPIR PROMISES LOWER MEAT PRICES 'SOON'

By DAVID KRIVINE, Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

"We hope that arrangements will be made soon to lower the price of meat to a point where Israel will cease to be one of the most expensive countries in the world in this commodity," Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry, commented yesterday (Thursday) on the report of the committee on meat marketing headed by Judge Y. Lamm.

"There seems to be an unwritten agreement between the merchants, slaughterers, truckers, butchers and the other vested interests, to keep prices high. I was warned two years ago that I wouldn't be able to rationalize meat marketing," Mr. Sapir stated.

According to the Lamm Committee report the marketing of meat does not fall under any public body. Two-thirds of the week's slaughtering is done on Sunday and Monday in Tel Aviv, and in Haifa half of it is completed on Sunday alone. The 12-hour day at the beginning of the week is compensated for by idleness in the latter days.

Were the load spread evenly over the week, the same manpower could handle 500 head of cattle in Tel Aviv instead of 300 as at present, the report claimed.

Two 'Good' Abattoirs

Of the country's 32 slaughterhouses, only two are of high technical standards (one in Haifa, and one for pigs and camels in Nazareth). The Tel Aviv slaughterhouse, which handles 30 per cent of the country's meat, is only of a tolerable standard and requires improvements, whereas the Jerusalem installation is "primitive and must be replaced."

Slaughterhouse services including skinning and transporting the meat to the butchers, are in the hands of co-operatives that exercise a total monopoly. Members earn IL1,515 a month in Tel Aviv, and IL1,225 in Haifa (on the basis of calculations made for a sample month in 1960). A big wholesaler who handles 30 to 32 head of cattle a week earns over IL4,000 a month. Butchers earn a margin of IL1 on each kilo of boned meat: overhead accounts for 15 agorot.

Levies are imposed at the decision of each local authority without any coordination with the Ministry of the Interior. They range from IL-4.50 per head of cattle in Tiberias to IL7.75 in Ramat Gan, IL11.50 in Jerusalem and IL-17 in Tel Aviv. The Tel Aviv Municipality spends IL140,000 a year on its slaughterhouses (veterinary inspectors etc.), yet receives revenue of IL-300,000 from the levies. This constitutes, states the report, an indirect tax "that has no justification."

Kashrut Levy

The religious councils likewise impose a levy for ensuring kashrut. The Council in Tel Aviv has an expenditure of IL50,000 a year, yet receives an income of IL180,000. The new Meat Production and Marketing Board charges IL3 per head of cattle, for which it renders as yet no direct services.

All these inflated costs are responsible for the fact that, whereas in Britain slaughterhouse services cost IL1.51 per 100 kgs. of meat, and average $2.25 in 11 other European countries, the price in Israel (excluding the costs of kashrut) came last year — at an exchange rate of IL2.50 to the dollar — to $7.76 in Haifa and $8.55 in Tel Aviv. Marketing costs in Israel are 24-30 per cent of the retail price.

Among the remedies proposed by the committee is to establish larger and fewer slaughterhouses equipped with refrigeration supplied, situated close to the meat-producing settlements. All slaughterhouses should be under the control of a single National Meat Council, representing all elements, including the farmers and consumers.

Mr. Sapir stated yesterday (Thurs.) that the Government has not been idle while the committee sat. One new slaughterhouse has been constructed and another is near completion, despite the opposition of the Rabbinate, which had to be persuaded to approve the centralized slaughtering arrangements.

(See Meat Page III)

WATER DRILLING IN ARAD NEXT WEEK

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Drilling for water will begin next week in the Arad region, between here and the Dead Sea, Mr. Arye Eliav, director of the region's settlement, told a symposium on the development of the Negev, yesterday. The meet was held under the auspices of the Information and Civic Education Centre.

Mr. Eliav said that it was known that the region contained underground reservoirs of the water percolating down from the Hebron hills, which were generally rich in rainfall. If sufficient water is found, he said, it will permit large-scale agricultural development in the region.

The region is expected to receive its first settlers sometime next year.

Labour Exchanges Can't Meet Demand for Hands

PETAH TIKVA.—"Over 2,000 employers' requests for workers to the Employment Service went unfilled in May due to the severe shortage of both skilled and unskilled workers," the director of the Service, Mr. Z. Milstein, said yesterday at a meeting of the Council of the local Labour Exchange.

He said that the situation had become so acute that building contractors could not commit themselves on completion dates because of the uncertain labour market. In preparation for the forthcoming cotton picking season, he said that the service would make arrangements for the emergency employment of housewives and vacationing schoolchildren.

Mr. Milstein sharply criticized the widespread custom of not employing persons over the age of 45 in new jobs in the belief that such persons could not adjust.

PLOTTER. — Former Major-General Jose Rene Roman Fernandez, ex-Defence Minister of the Dominican Republic, has been found guilty of treason in connection with the May 30 assassination of Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo. The sentence has not been announced.

Prices Drop Only Slightly In Flooded Fruit Market

By ZE'EV SCHUL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The hawkers of the Carmel Market had their easiest time since last summer here yesterday when their pushcarts and makeshift stands were flooded with the richest and cheapest assortment of fruit yet offered to housewives this year.

While prices were still far from bargain rates first-grade tomatoes were down to 40 agorot per kilo "and up," plums sold for 50 agorot "and up" and grapes at a IL1 a kilogramme. Strawberries, apricots, peaches and cucumbers were also plentiful, but high prices discouraged most buyers.

First grade cherries from Galilee orchards sold at IL1.60. They are of the sourish morella type and not to everybody's taste.

The best bargain of the day here were non-edible gladioli, with a ten-piece bunch (from first year bulbs and therefore smaller than the "normal" varieties) going at 50 agorot.

The hawkers yesterday unveiled a new trick — to this reporter, at least. Plums, of almost identical quality, were sold at adjacent stands at 58 agorot a kilo and at 60. The expensive seller put on a quite convincing bark of distress.

Fruits Late

Explaining the late fruit market of this year, a spokesman of the Fruit Marketing Board told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that most varieties were at least a month behind season. While 3,000 tons of grapes were supplied to markets up to June 1 last year, only six tons reached market by the same date this year.

The situation is improving now from day to day, however, with 800 tons due for delivery this week and 1,000 expected for next week.

More plums, peaches and apples are also expected this year, though crops are generally considered of only "medium" quality.

As to vegetables, a representative on the Marketing Board once again promised "daily improvements" with tomatoes from the South expected to flood the markets by next week. Cucumbers, on the other hand, will be in increasing short supply as the planted areas are already largely harvested and their output is expected to drop during the coming weeks.

In Jerusalem, vegetables fluctuated slightly above the Tel Aviv market levels. The Fruit Marketing Board spokesman found it especially difficult to explain the "outrageously high" prices quoted for Santa Rosa prime quality plums, offered at IL-1.80 per kilo and IL1.40 for the second grade varieties.

SHARP DROP IN TOMATO SURPLUSES

Only IL300,000 were spent in buying up tomato surpluses and guaranteeing minimum prices for their growers between October 1960 and March 1961, compared to IL4 m. in the corresponding period of the previous year. This was announced yesterday by the spokesman of the Ministry of Agriculture.

He said that there had been only 2,617 tons of surplus tomatoes bought up this year compared to 19,460 tons in the same period of 1959/60.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

	21/6	22/6
$ LINKED		
4½% Tavei $	101½	101½
3½% Smutsei $	96¾	94½
4% Def. Loan	110½	110½
5% Hous. Loan II	103½	103½
4½% " " II	107½	107½
7½% P.E.C. 97/64	113½	113½
5% Nat'l Oil Co.	100¾	99½
6% E. Hav. III	103½	103½
6% Fert. & Chem.	104	104½
Local Author. 59/63	109½	110½
U.S.L. LINKED		
6½% Def. Loan	108½	108½
4½% Hou. Loan "A"	103½	104½
6½% P.E.C. 97/64	134	134½
6% E. Hav. III	107	107
Local Authorities	110½	110½

Free Market Quotations	21/6	22/6
Housing Savings 60	97½	97
Govt. L'n Short Term	98.32	98.32
Rasit	128.1	127
Shikun (IL50)	96	97½
UIA	1483	1515
	Without dividend	

6%-10% I.C.-L. LINKED		
9% Ind. Dev. Bank	101½	101½
9% Pal. Elect.	100	100½
6% Bank Leumi Invest	100½	100½
12½% & FREE SHRS.		
P.E.C. Stock	113	113
14½% P.E.C. 2nd Prof	479½	481
B'k. Leumi 'A' Ord.St	380	376
Gen. Mort. B'k. (new)	377	380
Bank Leumi Inv.	341	350
Rassco Prof.	174½	175½
Otsar Hit. Hapzhadit		
Registered	320	—
Bearer	320	—
Hous. Mort. Bank	146	149½
Ellern Invest.	307½	313½
Africa Pal. Inv.	241	240
I.L.D.C. (new)	202	197
4th Ord. 'B'	194½	197½
Meller Text.	147	147
Phoenicia (Reg.)	116½	113½
Assia & Maj. Hsg.	272	270½
Pal. Potash	4650	4750
Dead Sea Pots.	3650	3650
Tera	171	170
Pal. Cold Stor.	2550	2550
Paper Mills	1721	1737
Alliance	31.30	31.30
Delek	2040	210
Delek 11/12	370	370
Jordan Exptes.	91	91
Nahashtan	1300	1300
Fert. & Chem.	1135	1135
Oshek	1211	1211
ISRAS Inv. Co.	240	240½
C E S B		
Lanaco-b	6870	6700
Naphta	150	150½
Rassco (1960)	—	1445
Shemen	980	980
Isr. Dev. & Mort. Bk.	1441	1441

B: Buyers only; S: ex Div/Coupon

YESTERDAY'S TREND
Dollar Bonds — Lower
Linked Bonds — Steady
Ord. Shares — Very firm

AS REPORTED BY
UNION BANK OF ISRAEL LTD.
Your Investment Advisers

With deep sorrow we announce the death of

SINAI (son of Itzhak) BERNSTEIN

Founder and Director of the "International" and "Jordania" Insurance Companies and of the "International" Travel Company.

The funeral cortege will leave his home at 18 Rehov Hazofim, Tel Aviv, [illegible] June 23, 1961, at 11 a.m.

The bereaved
WIFE
BROTHER
SISTER
and their families in Israel and abroad.

We wish to thank all relatives and friends who expressed their sympathy on the death of my dear husband, our father and father-in-law.

KARL WEISS ז"ל

Anni Weiss (née Justin)
Fredie and Gabi Weiss.
Haifa.

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY — HADASSAH MEDICAL SCHOOL

extends its deepest sympathies to the bereaved family on the passing of

DUBA SCHECHTER ז"ל

who bequeathed her body for the advancement of science.

Mrs. Betty Oppenheimer
Lelo & Theo Kleeman — Haifa
Schimon Oppenheimer & Family — 34 Rehov Vitkin

wish to thank all those who sent expressions of sympathy on the loss of their husband and father, the late

Dr. Max Oppenheimer

The dedication of bacteriological laboratory named in memory of the late

Prof. Dr. Ephraim Rappaport ז"ל

will be held, on the occasion of the second anniversary of his death, in the Physicians' Hall of the Ichilov Hospital on Sunday, June 25, 1961, at 5 p.m.

After the ceremony a special bus will leave the Ichilov Hospital for the Nahlat Itzhak Cemetery.

FAMILY, FRIENDS AND COLLEAGUES

IN MEMORIAM

Lialenka Rootstein

In everlasting and undimmed memory of our dearly beloved only daughter and sister, Darling Lialenka, who was torn away from us so painfully twelve years ago today, June 23, and left us, her parents and brother, Anatol, so sorrowing and lonely.

Many friends here and abroad still remember her, young as she was and one of the brightest figures they have met, whose life was cut off all too soon.

An ache in our hearts remains for ever.

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Jerusalem

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LOOKING OVER JORDAN

Israel Will Continue with River Project Despite Arab Threats

By ZEEV SHUL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE Carrier Line for the Jordan-Negev scheme will be implemented regardless of whether or not the Arabs attempt to divert the Jordan tributaries, Mr. Aharon Wiener, Director of Tahal, told *The Jerusalem Post*.

It would be superfluous to go once again into the legal aspects of Israel's share of the Jordan, recognized even in the Johnston plans. It is especially frustrating nowadays to recall the gesture Israel made by temporarily shelving the plan for diverting the river at Gesher Bnot Yaacov after Syrian interference. And it would be a folly to interpret the present Arab attempts at the same kind of interference as anything but what they are: just short of open warfare.

Reversing the Flow

For the sake of "foiling the Negev plans and preventing the settling of three-million Jews there" (as Radio Cairo claims), the UAR threatens to reverse the flow of the Hasbani and Banias rivers, turning the former northwards into the Litani and the latter through extensive tunnels toward Syria. Such an enterprise would cost millions of dollars and the Arabs could not undertake it without foreign assistance.

The main constituent of the Jordan is the Dan, which rises in Israel territory, at Tel El Kadi. This river has an annual output of some 245 million cubic metres. Next in volume is the Paneas (Hermon) which rises just east of the international frontier within Syrian territory at Banias or Paneas (dedicated to the Greek god of the shepherds, Pan). The Hermon's 1949/50 to 1957/58 average annual flow was some 120 million cubic meters.

By the time the Jordan reaches Gesher Bnot Yaacov its flow is gauged at 600 million cu.m. a year. If one adds to this the substantial inflow of riverbed and hillside springs between the bridge and Lake Kinneret, plus rainfall (the entire area is one vast catchment) the total is still larger: the most the Arabs could, therefore, divert above the Kinneret would be one-third of the Jordan's flow.

Affecting the Scheme

Mr. Wiener stresses that the Jordan water project would "survive" the possible loss of the Hermon and Senir waters. But such a loss would severely affect the scheme, and Israel would not be likely to put up with such interference. The fact that Israel is holding its peace on Jordan's diversion of the Yarmouk does not necessarily indicate that it has resigned itself to this *fait accompli* or to the strong-handed construction of the dam on the Iyon (Bureight or Tanur) by the Lebanese which now enables them to turn this stream on and off as they would a garden tap.

River-Village Marks 20th Birthday

By DAVID SLAV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A SHACK of rough-hewn boards went up in the thick weeds and reeds at the confluence of the Banias and Hasbani streams above the Hula just 20 years ago. It housed seven young men and a young woman who drew murky water from the Jordan with a primitive pump and lived on cans and wild fruit they picked in the bushes.

These eight young members of a kind of modern Swiss Family Robinson were the pioneers of the illegal land settlement activities of the late Noah Sunin, who was a sort of security officer for the J.N.F. back in those days. In addition to the tough living conditions, the boys also had to fight the Hagana, who had forbidden settlement in the area as a "security risk."

"It got to the point," Zeev Shaham and David Rosenfeld of Sde Nehemia reminisce on its 20th anniversary, "where the local Hagana officer delivered an ultimatum that if we did not vacate the place within 24 hours he'd mobilize a company of Jewish watchmen to take us off the land by force. To placate him we left the spot for a couple of days, and Noah and Franz van der Horn kept watch over the place while we were away. When we got back we had three more tents, a but made of matting and some heavy weapons — a shotgun and a parabellum pistol.

Kamil Effendi's Horse

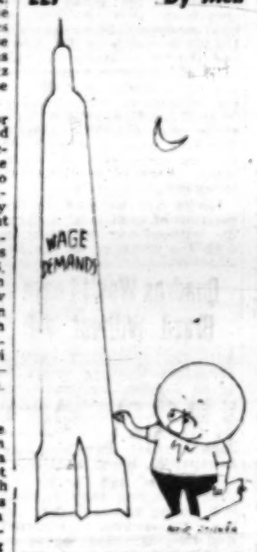
"But it wasn't these that enabled us to stand up to the hatred and envy of the sharecroppers of Dawwara village, but the horses of the King of the Hula, Kamil Effendi. Kamil lent us his horses, and when our watchmen rode them to the villagers it meant that they were under his protection. And indeed, a year later, when we acquired the land, we held a feast the like of which the family of peoples on the Hula valley had never seen, complete with rice, lamb and a *fantasia* on noble, hot-tempered mares.... Relations got so good that when the villagers of Abassiya and Mansura fled to Syria during the War of Liberation, thinking of coming back after the fighting, they entrusted us with the keys to their grain stores and workshops. It was these good-neighbourly relations that preserved the kibbutz from attacks during the war."

Sde Nehemia, named for the Dutch Zionist leader and Jewish National Fund Director Nehemia de Lieme, is the only settlement so far to have been set up by immigrants from Holland. They belonged to a Jewish movement that was originally non-Zionist. The first members reached this country in 1936, first worked at Zichron Ya'acov and at Moshav Netaim. After getting its own land, the group went through the usual stages of absorbing new members — Maccabi Tzair from Czechoslovakia — electrification and expansion.

Fruit and Fish-ponds

Most of the income of the 3,600-dunam farm comes from fruit and fishponds, but a big earner is the Hulyot plastic ware factory which is consistently expanding its lines. There is also an alfalfa meal plant, operated in common with four neighbouring kibbutzim, that will soon be able to turn out 7,000 tons a year. "We've been able to steer clear of burdensome debts," adds Menahem, one of the kibbutz's businessmen, "though this means 16 oldtimer families are still housed in rudimentary quarters. But then there was a time when we lived two families and a bachelor to a room..."

ELI By Meir



"Eli says he's proud of the fact that the professionals of Israel have also joined forces to reach for the skies."

Readers' Letters

ORGANIZING INDUSTRY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Israel has a number of well-organized semi-industrial enterprises equipped with modern machines that produce all sorts of machines, tools and spare parts at a reasonable production cost. However, most of this modern equipment is exploited to only about 25 per cent of its production capacity.

These workshops and semi-industrial enterprises could be organized into the nucleus of a modern and efficient machinery industry. In addition to them, Israel has foundries and all the required industrial and engineering know-how among young people as well as more experienced engineers and technicians. Our technical high schools and higher institutions are continually carrying on further research and development. All this, combined, represents an excellent basis for the development of heavy industry in this country.

Israel is planning various large-scale new plants in many parts of the country. A large part of the machinery and equipment these new enterprises will require could and should be manufactured here.

Israel is also instrumental in planning and building new industries and enterprises in some African countries as well as in Asia. Here too part of the required machinery could and should be manufactured here.

On top of this, the demand for machinery and equipment on the part of new plants in Europe, Africa, Asia and South America is continually growing, and the Swiss, German, English, Belgian, Italian and Scandinavian factories supplying such equipment now often require two or three years to deliver them. Israel could do it in less time, if the matter were properly organized.

As I have outlined above, we have the planning ability, the production facilities for parts and the possibilities for assembling medium and heavy machinery — but we lack the overall conception of organizing heavy industry.

European Example

Let us have a look how Switzerland, Germany and some other countries proceed. Their manufacturers quote a lump sum that covers the whole outfit, but break up the order into small parts which are filled by various small mechanical worshops that manufacture and assemble the constituents of the machinery. The firm that got the whole order only manufactures certain accessories but assembles the whole outfit on its own premises, puts its trademark on every part, controls the entire order, prepares it for shipment and installs it and runs it in at the customer's plant under the guidance of its own engineers. In some cases it also furnishes know-how, engineers and foremen to the new plant until local management and labour can take over.

Israel can do this too. The most suitable area for such an enterprise is the industrial zone of Haifa Bay, with its Steel City, foundries, workshops and other plants, and with the Technion and Haifa Port nearby.

In cooperation with the Haifa municipality, Federmann Enterprises are organizing such a venture. Local enterprises that are interested in taking part in this scheme are requested to get in touch with us.

Yours etc.
Y. FEDERMANN
Haifa, June 13, 1961.

CIVICS FOR SCHOOLS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The recent admission by officials that most of the city's brush fires are started by schoolchildren (your issue of June 8) and that nothing can be done about it indicates a gross lack of imagination on the part of officials and educators. Their reaction to the high rate of breakage of street lamps in Jerusalem — the highest in the world according to a municipal official — is also a part of the same dismal picture.

All of the persons concerned might consider the following suggestions: the teaching of civics and good citizenship, with appropriate films and the exploitation of every possible school subject towards this end; posters, in art classes; compositions and essays, in language classes — with prizes; lessons on the physical value of trees in natural science classes — with prizes for the best work done in every category. The students' traffic patrols could be used to scout the areas when school is dismissed. Plainclothes policemen and women and social workers could patrol areas at strategic times. And of course extra-curricular school programmes (after-school clubs) and organized activity should be exploited to keep the youngsters off the streets.

Yours, etc.
LAYA BETH-SHALOM
Jerusalem, June 9.

LAST CHANCE FOR LAOS

Effective Control Machinery is Only Hope for Suffering Laotians

By MICHAEL FIELD

GENEVA. — ON a warm, overcast afternoon early last month, a Sikorsky helicopter on service with the Royal Laotian Army lowered itself cautiously between two sharp mountain ridges in the southern part of Xieng Khouang province, Laos. It was a tricky descent, through wisps of cloud and none of us on board hid his relief when the "chopper" bounced to a standstill on the uneven ground of the valley. We had reached Ban Padong.

It was a week since both sides in the Laotian civil war had declared a *de facto* ceasefire. Tentative first contacts had been made between armistice teams at Ban Hin Heup, about 80 km. north of Vientiane, on the road to Luang Prabang, the royal seat. But reports had reached Vientiane that there was still fighting at the Government's lonely mountain outpost of Ban Padong, headquarters for guerrilla operations against the forces of Captain Kong Lae and the Pathet Lao. Correspondents were invited to inspect this violation of the ceasefire.

A few hours in the picturesque Meo guerrilla camp set up among the trees on the southern slope of the Padong mountain ridge were enough to reveal the dangerous position in which the sturdy "home-guard" forces, recruited among the Meo tribesmen of the area, were now placed. Always hostile to encroachments on their mountain homeland, members of the Meo racial minority had, since January, received organized assistance from Vientiane in their defensive operations and effective harrying raids against the Pathet Lao. The Meo raids based on Padong were particularly troublesome to the left-wing forces since the main Kong Lae-Pathet Lao base in the Plain of Jars lies only ten miles or so beyond the next mountain ridge.

A vivid account of the situation delivered with excited gestures by the commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Vang Pao, himself a Meo, was obligingly illustrated for us by the Pathet Lao (or was it Kong Lae ?) who fired four howitzer shells into the trees nearby.

As our helicopter made a precarious take-off, barely scraping the tops of trees and avoiding the mountain sides by a few feet, I realized that this remote spot would probably become a major issue in the uneasy "peace" which was settling over the mountains and valleys of war-torn Laos.

One month later, on June 7, the news of the fall of Padong to a combined artillery and infantry assault was flashed by a news-agency across the world. In Geneva, the Western delegations to the Laos Conference were in consultation, preparing for a plenary session of the Conference.

Decisive Blow

The capture of Padong was the decisive blow which brought the halting, unreal deliberations of 14 nations to a complete standstill. The U.N., Britain and France made it clear to the Communist powers that there could be no further work around the table until military operations in Laos had definitely stopped. Haggling between Britain and the Soviet Union, as co-chairmen of the Conference, on the nature of instructions to be sent to the International Control Commission in Laos, took on a new urgency.

To an observer like myself, fresh from Laos, dismayed at the unreality of the discussions at the Palace of the Nations, the news from Padong seemed likely to provide the injection the flagging Conference required. It would either kill it outright or bring a new reality into the Conference hall. It was as if the South-West monsoon itself had momentarily replaced the debilitating *brouha* among the Swiss mountains, carrying on its damp breath the faint supplication of a small, stricken people.

In the Maison de la Presse at Geneva, an efficient, comfortable establishment where the world press, excluded from the Conference room, gleans what it can at second-hand from official hand-outs and press conferences, I felt again closer to Laos. I could see the tough, uncomplaining Meos of Padong struggling accross the rain-drenched valley towards the next ridge: the men with a medley of modern rifles and ancient flintlocks — the women, huge silver necklaces dangling round their necks, carrying whole households of chattels upon their backs. And the children too, playing their small part in the laborious and painful retreat as the shells burst among the trees. Again it seemed to me that a Conference to settle the fate of a tropical Asian nation should not have been held far away in the cool hygienic atmosphere of a European city—even in neutral hospitable Geneva, with its long tradition of international debate. Discussion too soon becomes academic, divorced from the human quarrel it is professing to resolve.

Non-Alignment

The Geneva Conference has the avowed aim of establishing a united, independent and neutral Laos. About this, all fourteen participants are agreed. But there has not yet been any attempt to find a common definition for these high-sounding terms.

The question of the unity of the country is perhaps that which offers the least difficulty. No one at the conference table, from either East or West, least of all the Laotians themselves, has yet breathed the word "partition". The unhappy situation of neighbouring Viet Nam, a country crippled in its natural political and economic evolution by its division into Communist and non-Communist halves, is painfully present in everyone's mind. The presence at the table, too, of representatives of the two bitterly opposed parts of Viet Nam is a constant reminder of the undesirability of imposing a similar division on Laos.

Independence and neutrality are closely-linked concepts in the thinking of most Asian neutrals. There seems no doubt that both East and West are generally agreed that Laos should emerge from the Conference as a non-aligned sovereign state, with unlimited freedom of decision in all matters of government save one: it must not enter into alliance with either of the opposing blocs.

Even under its most strongly pro-Western governments, Laos has never been developed as an aggressive base against China or North Viet Nam. At no time did Laos show any indication of wishing to join the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO).

The West has now no fear of neutrality itself as a reasonable position for small nations caught in the world struggle. Next door to Laos, Cambodia offers an admirable example of how a vulnerable Asian nation can insulate itself against Communist subversion by maintaining friendly relations with East and West and by evolving a progressive nationalistic domestic policy which paralyses Communist intrigue.

Three Princes

But the ingredients for a Cambodian type of neutrality are hardly present in Laos. Prince Souvanna Phouma, who has advocated some sort of neutrality since Bandung, in 1955, claims, without statistical evidence, to be supported by 90 per cent of the population. But the heterogeneous nature of the Laotian population militates against the type of national unity which exists in Cambodia.

In Laos, a strong, pro-Communist political organization, the Neo Lao Hak Xat (Lao Patriotic Front), has emerged. Its leader, Prince Souvannouvong, can claim to be at least as popular as his half-brother, Prince Souvanna Phouma. While the Neo Lao Hak Xat, political successor to the Pathet Lao insurgents, claims to be a purely patriotic, nationalist movement, no amount of argument can conceal its historical origins alongside the Viet Minh nor its essentially "fellow-travelling" programme. Prince Souvanna Phouma is intensely annoyed when the Western press refers to his half-brother as a Communist. But there seems to be no reason to imagine that the North Vietnamese Communists, who have nurtured and supported Prince Souphanouvong's movement, have any intention of losing control of it. Behind the sketchy political framework of the Neo Lao Hak Xat is the firm and efficient Dang Lao Dong, the Communist party of Hanoi. Any neutrality to which Prince Souvannouvong subscribes is bound to be a neutrality leaning heavily towards the Communist camp.

Two elements in the problem will decide to what extent, and how quickly, Laos could come under Communist influence. First, no real progress is possible at Geneva until the Laotian factions have themselves evolved a coalition. The princely leaders of the factions, pro-Western Boun Oum, neutralist Souvanna Phouma and pro-Communist Souvannouvong have made the first step towards the formation of a compromise government of national unity. It is, at the moment of writing, impossible to foretell exactly how strong the pro-Communist element will be in the new government. But it may be expected that after their highly successful military campaign, the Neo Lao Hak Xat will demand powerful cabinet posts and attempt to relegate the right-wing group to impotence. Even if Souvanna Phouma is able, in typically Laotian style, to corner the premiership and the key ministries of the interior and defence for himself, it is unlikely that such a situation would last beyond general elections.

Only Hope

The only hope lies in the establishment of effective control machinery which would really put a stop to military intervention and prevent political subversion by intimidation. Already the Communists have shown that they will oppose a blank wall to any attempt to enlarge the powers of the 1954 Control Commission. They are pressing for a reduction of its powers which would enable them, through the Communist member of the three-nation team, Poland, to veto any operational or procedural decisions by the Commission which are to their disadvantage.

This is the basis of the substantive discussions which may develop in Geneva, now that the West has seemingly swallowed the bitter pill of Padong and expressed the hope that the ceasefire will be better observed in future.

Only by standing pat on the question of reasonable control — perhaps a control such as that envisaged originally in 1954, but never properly implemented — can one hope to retard a process recently described by Prince Sihanouk as "the slow abandonment of Laos." It is the least that should be done for the long-suffering people of Laos, whose emergence from colonial rule has so far brought little more than bloodshed and confusion.

FORUM FEATURES.

Heard Abroad

If there were in the world today any large numbers of people who desired their own happiness more than they desired the unhappiness of others, we could have a paradise in a few years.
— Bertrand Russell

Holocaust Soft-Pedalled in Famous Encyclopaedia

Perfidious 'Britannica'

By HIRSCH LOEB GORDON

EICHMANN, now trying to justify himself for the greatest holocaust in history, could build his defence on the testimony of such a reliable source of information as the "Encyclopaedia Britannica."

The latest complete edition of this venerable fountain of knowledge that has served humanity for almost 200 years appeared in 1952, seven years after the Nazis were beaten. In this edition, the lot of the Jews in the lands occupied by the Germans is allotted about 450 words on page 63 in Volume 13. The space is modest but the contents are amazing.

Restrained Description

The Holocaust is described by the Britannica contributor with reserve and restraint, so that the reader should not be stirred by the savage acts of the Swastika hordes. Everything is toned down to moderation. The aims of the National Socialists were "to destroy *large numbers of Polish and Russian* Jewish civilians" and in the conquered lands "*practically* all the Jews lost their political and civil rights; their property and businesses were confiscated... In *some* lands they were even deprived of *almost* all cultural and recreational opportunities and social relations."

We read further that "*quite a number* sought to ameliorate their lot by converting to Christianity, particularly in Slovakia, Croatia, Hungary and Italy." This seems to us quite an exaggeration, particularly when we know that the Hitlerites slaughtered converted and non-converted Jews alike, if even one grandparent was a Jew. They all left the concentration camps, in the flowery language of the arch-hangman — "through the chimney."

"The lot of the Jew was particularly *sad* in Germany, Austria, Bohemia and Moravia." What a deliberate choice of mild adjectives! "The Nazis" — the writer alludes in his admirable casual style to the "final solution" — carried out "a series of expulsions and deportations of Jews, mostly of original East European stock, from nearly all European states." Expulsions and deportations, no death-marches.

Sadism Ignored

When we talk of Jewish victims of Nazi brutality, we talk of millions, of *six million*, but the Britannica historian knows only of *thousands* when he relates that "Jews were sent by the thousands to Poland and Western Russia." What an admirable style: they were merely "sent."

Then comes the climax. In the East the Jews "were put into concentration camps or huge reservations, or sent into swamps, or sent out on the roads, into labour gangs. Large numbers of them perished under the inhuman condition under which they laboured." Our historian did not know or did not consider it worthwhile mentioning what the whole world knew — that the Jews were deported in sealed cattle cars to death camps where many of them arrived as corpses and those who survived were thrown into hermetically sealed chambers to be poisoned with cyanide fumes. This historian did not know of or did not care to report the sadism, the mass shooting, and the wholesale burials in deep pits.

The article is signed with the initials J.R.Ms. — in the index of contributors: Jacob Rader Marcus, Professor of Jewish History, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS:

Syrian Border Incidents

Herut says that the Syrian border attacks could not have been the result of local initiative and wonders whether "the Egyptian dictator has decided to put an end to the relative tranquillity on the border... the Israel Army will not stand aside and do nothing... But the big powers — and particularly the U.S., which has recently made many gestures of friendship to the Egyptian dictator — should hasten to inform him that he will gain nothing if he continues in this way. America, in particular, can and must restrain him."

Hamodia (Agudat Yisrael) writes: "The continuity of the incidents indicates that a high-level decision has been taken... to slow down development work along the Jordan as much as possible... Israel is not anxious to resort to the use of arms... but no one can deny her the right to answer the Syrians in their own language... Perhaps the Syrians are waiting for an Israel reaction so they can widen the arena of conflict... But this fear cannot dissuade Israel from defending herself. Otherwise she would accept the suspension of the Jordan Project, which is vitally necessary for the development of the Negev and expansion of the country's absorptive capacity."

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) expresses its gratification at the increased immigration and discusses means of raising funds to cover the costs involved. The Agency and Government budgets should be re-examined to see whether money can be diverted from other fields in order to meet absorption needs. If additional money must be raised, the paper adds it should come from the well-to-do. Gearing Israel to immigration and absorption, the paper goes on, would increase the willingness of Diaspora Jewry to provide funds.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) writes: "It is difficult to grasp why the heads of the Ministry of Education decided to send a delegation of educators to Germany to learn how to educate our children in Israel. Even if the Minister of Education and Culture has adopted the views of the head of his party about "the other Germany," how could he ignore the shock that this move was was liable to cause to many members of the Israeli public, who learned about German educational methods through their own painful experience."

Lamerhav also says that, while experience has shown that the importance of declarations, friendly or hostile, should not be overestimated, the one made by Dr. Okpara "was of great value" as declarations go. However, the paper goes on, Israel's ties with the African countries should not be only in the economic sphere. "She must reorient her international policies in such a way as to ensure that her rivals cannot present her... as being in opposition to the justified desires and demands of the countries inside and outside Africa, that are struggling to gain their full freedom and independence.

Davar (Histadrut) discusses the strike of engineers and doctors. **Ha'aretz** (non-party) calls for a clean election campaign. **Haboker** (Liberal) takes issue with Mapai on various questions. **Hatsofe** (National Religious) discusses the situation within the Electric Corporation. **Omer** (Histadrut) writes about the establishment of boarding schools for talented children from Oriental and immigrant families.

NATURE NOTES:

Useful Woodpecker

A CORRESPONDENT from Kvutzat Yif'at near Nahalal writes to say they have proof that a bird takes out the grubs of the noxious Tiger moth which is ruining their orchards. He has not seen it himself, it seems, and he asks whether that bird could be a woodpecker. Now so far the woodpecker has not been seen in the Emek Yesre'el proper, as far as I know. It appears wherever there are woods, and deciduous orchards, which means generally in the hilly part of the north. It was — and is — pretty common on Mt. Carmel. Of late years one pair has come down from Zichron to Benyamina. We don't know where it nests, but it visits a dead tree in a neighbour's garden quite regularly.

As there are now a good many woods on the western slopes of the Emek, and also new deciduous fruit orchards, it is quite reasonable to suppose that the birds are spreading to these regions, too, especially as they find such good food in the grubs my correspondent complains of as a terrible pest (*Brussora pyrina*).

Our woodpecker is the Syrian species (*Dryobates syriacus - Nakar*), very like the Middle spotted woodpecker of Europe, except that the black stripe which runs right across the white cheek of the European Middle as well as Great spotted woodpecker turns down with ours, leaving the side of the head pure white. For the rest, it is barred black and white on the wings, with a bright red cap on the male, and a red vent on both sexes.

The drumming sound so characteristic of woodpeckers is still something of a mystery. So excellent an observer as Meinertzhagen is of the opinion that it is purely vocal (not made by knocking against the wood) and he also believes it to be a threat rather than a courtship note.

Our woodpecker is with us all the year round. *P.A.*

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ISRAEL'S WEEK

Israel-African Contrasts

THE unavoidable ups and downs of Israeli-African relations were once more a subject of heated controversy after President Modibo Keita of Mali issued a joint declaration in Cairo with Abdul Nasser calling Israel a "bridgehead for imperialism and a threat to Middle East and Afro-Asian security."

The Cairo statement came a matter of months after an official Mali government delegation headed by Vice-President Kone had signed a formal mutual assistance agreement in Jerusalem. It again sharply contrasted the undercurrents of Egyptian nationalist propaganda with the vital technical aid projects which Israel has been undertaking in numerous African states the past four years without strings attached.

As with the Casablanca conference, there appeared to be no dichotomy in the minds of some African leaders between their public statements attacking Israel and their requests and proposals for technical assistance. The Israeli-Mali agreement has been operating for some months and Mali's Moslem spiritual leader and Head of its Foreign Ministry's Cultural Relations department, M. Amadou Hampate Ba, has been touring Israel for the past four weeks to prepare a detailed report for Mr. Keita and his Government.

Talking to the Moslem leader, one gets the impression that the report—of some 100 pages—will not see our country through Casablanca eyes. "I was glad to notice how restrained Israel's reaction to the Cairo statement had been," says Mr. Hampate Ba.

The Cairo-Mali declaration came in the midst of an official visit to Israel by an East Nigerian government delegation headed by Premier Michael Okpara and Commerce Minister Chief John Nwodo.

"I have spent all my life fighting imperialism and if I thought that Israel was a bridgehead for imperialism I wouldn't be here right now," Dr. Okpara said, adding that the struggle against colonialism was one of the things that the people of Nigeria and Israel had in common.

Premier Okpara had words of appreciation for what he had seen here and did not, of course, feel called upon to make any statement on Nasser or the UAR. When a visitor comes to Cairo, however, it would appear that he can only find favour there by joining in the popular pastime of condemning Israel.

Israel was the first leg of the East Nigerian "economic tour" which is to take Premier Okpara and his associates to Malaya, India, Ceylon, West Germany and Britain. Important agricultural settlement projects and vocational training schemes for East Nigeria will result from the talks held here with Israeli government leaders that were concluded last Wednesday.

Other Visitors

This week also saw the conclusion of the visit of the Tanganyikan Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Paul Bomani, while Sierra Leone's Minister of Agriculture and Mines, Mr. Albert Margai, decided to extend his stay here for several days to be able to study more details of Israel's development. To this African-Israeli mosaic one should also add the Minister of Economics of Upper Volta, M. Antoine Yameogo, who concluded his visit last week after signing a formal mutual technical assistance agreement with Foreign Minister Golda Meir. The agreement provides for training Upper Volta students in medicine, public health, communications, education and transport.

Past And Future

A STONE of considerable historical value was found towards the end of last week at Caesarea by an Italian expedition digging for its third season at Herod's former capital. The stone, which is 80 cm. by 60 cm., bears references to the Emperor Tiberius and to Pontius Pilate, the Procurator of Judea at the time of the Crucifixion.

References to Pontius Pilate are found in the Gospels and in "The Antiquities" of Josephus, who described demonstrations by the Jews outside the residence of the procurator in Caesarea. The discovery of the relic is the first archaeological confirmation of the existence of Pilate. It was found in the Roman theatre near kibbutz Sdot Yam, but was apparently not in its original position.

This new light on the Caesarea of the past coincides with energetic work on the Caesarea of the future. A new road is being built to the southern beach, which is intended to become a popular holiday area for Israelis overwhelmed by the summer. At the same time plans have been lodged for the development of the north beach as a tourist and hotel area which will be unequalled in Israel if the result measures up to the plan. Confirmation of the plans is expected in the very near future and building operations will start by October.

In the meanwhile the Caesarea Golf Course and Country Club attracts more and more enthusiasts pursuing that tiny white sphere with unflagging determination. The royal and ancient game has clearly come to stay. The latest dream of the Rothschilds, the revival of Caesarea's old glories, seems to be well on the way to fruition.

Eichmann Speaks

ADOLF Eichmann took the witness stand this week to "swear by God" — he refused to swear on the New Testament on the grounds that he did not belong to any church — to tell the "truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

In reply to questions by Dr. Robert Servatius, his defence counsel, the accused gave an account of his activities that aimed to show that his powers within the Nazi machine were very restricted. According to his interpretation of numerous documents, the entire plan to transport the Jews out of the areas conquered by Germany had been put in motion during 1939, and he did not arrive on the scene until December, 1939, beginning his work in 1940. This work consisted simply of "evacuation and transport." He only moved persons from one place to another.

This line of defence, the "little cog" version, had been expected from Dr. Servatius and aroused little comment. But the very fact that Eichmann himself was now on the witness stand — in his bullet-proof glass dock, which became a witness box by the simple expedient of a court decision defining it as such — brought back scores of journalists to Israel to help pack the Beit Ha'am courtroom.

Until now, Eichmann had been a name and a legend. As a man, he had been a pallid clerk, furiously scribbling notes to Servatius, or making extensive notations in the margins of documents. And when he rose to speak, his work of all these months bore fruit. He answered clearly and carefully every question put to him, as Dr. Servatius systematically asked him to explain the import of document after document.

Not only this, but he frequently noted that he would prefer to state a few words of explanation on another document, previously submitted, which dealt with several subjects and which would help him define the meaning of both documents. He even suggested that Dr. Servatius should ask him to comment on other documents to make his position clearer. Indeed, Eichmann's courtroom "desk" has been covered with neatly stacked files, which he has constantly rearranged and renumbered. Not having much else to do, it is now clear that he has spent a good deal of time in mastering the material.

When Eichmann was permitted to be seated to continue his testimony this aroused some bitter comment among many of the spectators, who recalled how they had to stand for hours at roll call in the concentration camps. Moreover, several of the earlier witnesses had not been asked to testify sitting down, although most of the latter ones had.

The bench made only one exception to Eichmann's testifying in this manner: he was to rise when addressed by one of the judges or when answering him, as must all members of the court.

The many faces of Adolf Eichmann. A series of photographs taken while the former Obersturmbannfuehrer gave evidence in the Jerusalem courtroom this week in answer to questions from his defence counsel.

Bullets and Water

THE pastoral landscape of Galilee and its violent history have always been at odds. Now it looks as if Galilee may once again see strife, and the ominous rumblings are already heard in the wind.

This week's unhappy list of incidents includes a cowardly ambush of three watchmen of the Druse village of Maghar above the Kinneret who were guarding equipment of the national water line, and shooting attacks on Israeli tractor drivers near the Syrian border on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The immediate cause of the spate of incidents is not too clear and may have to do with the six cubic metres of Jordan water per second which Israel is intent on bringing where they will do the most good and the UAR's determination to prevent this at all costs.

In an attempt to keep out the "three million Jewish settlers in the Negev" which the UAR propaganda machine has conjured up, the Egyptians are threatening to impose on Israel a "water blockade" — perhaps the most foolhardy and certainly one of the most dangerous steps which the UAR has embarked upon so far. They claim they will divert the Hazbany and the Banias, which provide one-third of the Jordan's water above the Kinneret.

Blunt Warning

But water rights in the Middle East are something none of its people can easily afford to relinquish, as both Egypt and Jordan know, and Israel's stand on this subject was already made clear by the Foreign Minister last November, when she declared that any attempts to divert the headwaters of the Jordan would be seen by Israel as a direct threat to peace. That, for diplomats, is a very blunt and clear statement.

Savings for Housing

YET another scheme for tempting the citizenry to put money aside was announced by the ever-inventive head of the Housing Administration, Mr. David Tanne, last Monday. Its main objective is to secure immediate funds for building immigrant housing, which it proposes to do by coaxing private individuals to put down a deposit of about IL5,000 against an undertaking to provide them with a mortgage and an apartment in five years' time.

A person who wants to put his money into gilt-edged securities buys 6½ per cent linked debentures. The saver who puts down IL5,000 under Mr. Tanne's scheme gets a little under 6 per cent p.a. (since no interest is paid on the sum put up for the purchase of the land) if he sticks it out for the full five years, but at the end of the period he also receives a mortgage loan of IL5,000 (pegged to building prices) which he can use to buy any residential property he pleases.

Should he opt out of the project earlier, he will get his money back with somewhat less interest, as is the practice in the Savings for Housing scheme. On the other hand, if he sees the scheme through and takes an apartment offered to him by the Housing Administration, he will find that his deposit, plus the accumulated interest (which is tax-free) and the mortgage, will cover close to 80 per cent of its purchase price by 1968.

The Deposit-for-Housing plan (as it is called) is starting experimentally with the allocation of 1,000 apartments in three Tel Aviv suburbs. A maximum of 1,000 subscribers will be enrolled — so that no lottery will be required to determine priorities. If something close to 1,000 such applicants show up in Tel Aviv, it can be expected that the scheme will be promptly extended elsewhere.

Professionals' Demands

THE country may yet face the prospect of a general strike of two of the most important groups of salaried members of the liberal professions in Israel, now that both the physicians and the engineers have held a one-day protest strike.

The first week in July has been mentioned by the leaders of the I.M.A. and the Engineers' Union as the deadline by which they threaten to call a general walk-out if their demands are not met.

The doctors and the engineers are fighting for the inclusion of far-reaching wage increases and provisions for improved work conditions in their collective contracts. These expired in April, 1960, as did the agreements of most other professionals, but the others are waiting until the talks with the doctors are concluded. Indeed, less than two months ago the Engineers' Union too agreed to await the outcome of the talks with the I.M.A., but later repudiated this undertaking.

The physicians complain that the authorities have dragged out their negotiations over too long a period; the authorities retort that a settlement was in sight in March with the then Chairman of the I.M.A., Dr. Gjebin, backing the offer of a five per cent rise in seniority pay and speedier promotion up the wage scale, leaving other problems to be settled later. A "revolution" swept the I.M.A., Dr. Gjebin resigned, and the negotiations were recommended. The physicians' claims have crystallised into a demand for net increases ranging from IL70 to IL90 a month plus a seven-point programme for improvements in work conditions, which involves higher pay for "general readiness" and payment for most of the ten night-duty turns expected of them each month. The hospital physicians are bitter at the heavy burden of work expected of them. Apart from the duty rota they charge that they are underpaid and that the authorities maintain understaffed hospitals for budgetary reasons.

The Engineers' Union is unlucky in its structure. It is composed of two large factions that are almost balanced — Mapai and Lahdum — and three smaller ones: Liberals, N.R.P. and Communists, with the two stronger groups always seeking the support of the smaller ones to gain control of the Union. On the other hand, the profession is lucky that there is an acute shortage these days, with excellent chances of promotion for young engineers. The Union demands a wide range of increases; a basic wage of IL200 instead of IL120 a month for Grade Het with similar hikes all the way up the scale; a 25 per cent rise in seniority pay; almost double allowance for professional literature; and also automatic promotion.

The Histadrut has agreed to grant the engineers increased seniority pay and easier promotion but not (in the words of Mr. Ze'ev Haring, Chairman of the Professional Department), "to translate current market conditions into permanent wage scales." But the engineers were only waiting for the physicians and when the I.M.A. decided to strike they followed suit.

Experts' Committee

What caused surprise was the I.M.A.'s out-of-hand rejection of proposals made at a last minute meeting convened by Histadrut Secretary-General Aharon Becker on Wednesday, whereby the physicians would join the Government and the Histadrut in choosing a committee of experts to look into their claims and report back in a matter of weeks. Messrs. Becker and Haring proposed that in the meantime the physicians would receive a lump sum on account of future increases. Later it was agreed that the physicians would also receive extra interim monthly sums until a new contract was signed. But unfortunately the I.M.A. Chairman, Dr. E. Sinai, later phoned Mr. Becker cancelling the tentative arrangement.

It is a pity that such an idea was not put forward at an earlier date by the Histadrut and the Government: all the subsequent bitterness might have been avoided. Still, the I.M.A. may well have lost much of the public's sympathy by rejecting the same idea that had helped soothe the savage collective breast of the teaching profession.

However, among teachers, too, the storm is not over. The recommendations of the Horowitz Committee have been rejected by the Histadrut Teachers' Union, while the independent Association of Secondary School Teachers has yet to make its stand clear on the Committee's report.

The Middle East Scene

By Amnon Barzilai

The Arab League in Disarray

AFTER nearly a month of intensive consultations at more than one level, the Arab governments this week virtually admitted that they were unable to formulate a unified stand on the "Palestine question." Meeting within the framework of the Arab League as the "Supreme Arab Defence Council" and as a Committee of "Palestine Experts," their representatives failed to agree even on what they should say in reply to President Kennedy's recent letters asking for their cooperation in resolving the refugee problem.

As far as could be gathered from the often contradictory reports and statements issued after the conclusion of the Foreign and Defence Ministers' conference in Cairo earlier in the week, the situation was something like the following:

- The so-called Arab "Summit" meeting to discuss ways of meeting the American President's appeal for cooperation, semi-officially reported to be planned for the second half of June between King Saud, President Nasser and King Hussein, will not be held after all.
- The Arab Foreign and Defence Ministers, meeting in Cairo since June 11, terminated their deliberations without reaching agreement on any of the subjects discussed. A somewhat sombre Philip Takla, the Lebanese Foreign Minister, said upon arriving in Beirut on Monday that he was not prepared "to utter a single word" about the meeting; when pressed to say whether the Palestine question had been discussed at the meeting at all, he said that it had not!
- Contrary to earlier reports from Cairo, no decision was taken by the Ministers to establish a joint High Arab Command. It transpires that the subject was discussed intensively and that initial agreement was reached on the advisability of such a Command, but that the question of choosing a Commander proved impossible to solve. Delegates seem to have objected to the suggestion that he be a UAR officer; the Iraqi Foreign Minister, Hashim Jawad, told reporters in Beirut on Monday that under the League's Collective Security Pact a joint Commander should be chosen from that Arab state which contributed the largest number of men and the biggest quantity of equipment, and that on this basis his Government did not object to appointing a Commander from the UAR army.
- As to the difficult business of replying to Mr. Kennedy's letters, it now seems that the governments have been left to their own devices, each being free to act as it sees fit without prior consultation.

JORDANIANS IN CAIRO: Jordan Foreign Minister Mousa Nasser and Defence Minister Wasfi Mirza in front of the Arab League Headquarters in Cairo on their way to the "Supreme Defence Council" meeting.

Taken Seriously

It is not clear which of the Arab governments have been responsible for this further failure to reach an agreement; the points on which there were differences of opinion are equally unclear. The only thing that can be said with certainty is that the Arabs, rather uncharacteristically, are taking the U.S. President's initiative extremely seriously, despite unofficial pronouncements to the contrary. Iraq's refusal to consider the President's appeal in the first place, dismissing it as "interference in Middle Eastern affairs," probably only goes to show how little Baghdad considers itself involved in the Palestine question as a whole.

Considering the significance which the Arab governments obviously attach to Mr. Kennedy's plans, it would be useful to know the nature of their misgivings about the affair and its possible outcome. In a long and workmanlike article entitled "What Does Kennedy Want," which appeared in the Beirut daily "Al-Hayat" on June 13, Mr. Emile Ghouri sets out to explain the American President's motives and his plans for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

'There to Stay'

Basing himself on Mr. Kennedy's speech of August 26, 1960, Mr. Ghouri lists the three principles governing the President's approach to the Palestine question: that Israel is there to stay, that the U.S.'s friendship for Israel is not a party issue but an obligation and a national policy, and that the Suez Canal must be opened to Israel shipping. Ghouri further quotes from this speech to the effect that the new American President must devise ways and means of bringing about cooperation between the Arabs and the Israelis with a view to exploiting water resources, solving the refugee problem, and arriving at a final understanding.

Mr. Kennedy's behaviour since he assumed his office, Mr. Ghouri continues, only proves that he means to pursue these lines. This was especially obvious in the U.S. attitude at the latest session of the U.N. General Assembly, where the American delegate helped foil the Afro-Asian draft resolution on Arab property in Israel. The American attitude, the writer avers, "ignored completely the political, national and juridical aspects of the Palestine Question."

'Liquidation' Phobia

Both Mr. Kennedy's pronouncements and his Administration's actions, therefore, "show that the Americans and the Westerners intend to impose compensation and resettlement as a solution to the refugee problem—and this is liquidation pure and simple." Mr. Kennedy's letters cannot be taken in isolation: they are nothing if not a further step in "the effort made by the Zionists in preparation for the liquidation of the Palestine Question."

"Liquidation"—that is what the Arabs seem to fear and hate most. Not, of course, physical liquidation: simply the political liquidation, or settlement of the Palestine problem. This "Liquidation Phobia" may be understandable on an official Arab level, since no Arab government can be expected to agree easily to parting with such a useful political whipping-boy as "Palestine."

Yet this is not the only grounds on which the Arabs are afraid of a settlement. In its issue of June 18, the Old City daily, "Falastin," indirectly explains what Ghouri fails to elaborate. Writing about Mr. Philip Talbot's testimony before the Senate's Foreign Affairs Committee, the paper says editorially that in stressing the problem of the Palestine refugees both Kennedy and Talbot, "and with them America and the Western powers as a whole," ignore the other part of the U.N. resolutions — the one which stipulated "the preservation of the Arab part of Palestine for the Arabs of Palestine."

If the Arab states seem totally unable to take a unified stand on the Palestine issue, this is because their rulers have throughout the past 13 years been feeding their populace with promises to the effect that Palestine will be "retrieved," and that nothing short of that is acceptable to the Arabs. The difficulty, of course, is now to find sufficient courage to be realistic and statesmanlike. That is what the Ministers who met in Cairo for nine days failed to produce, either individually or collectively.

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DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Day	Hour	Carrier	To
SUN. June 25	0645	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0650	EL AL	Zurich, London
	0800	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	0900	EL AL	Paris, New York
	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
	1000	BEA	Athens, Rome, London
	1100	EL AL	Rome
	1300	EL AL	Istanbul
	1600	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Delhi, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo
	1745	BOAC	Teheran
	2345	EL AL	Teheran
	2320	EL AL	Johannesburg
MON. June 26	0025	AIR FRANCE	Paris
	0400	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0700	EL AL	Athens, Paris
	0800	EL AL	Zurich
	0800	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	0810	BOAC	Geneva, London
	0845	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1030	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	EL AL	Istanbul
	1230	EL AL	Rome, Amsterdam, London, New York
	2020	EL AL	Nicosia
	2025	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Athens, London
TUES. June 27	0700	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	0730	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	0810	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	0810	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	0900	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0915	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1000	BEA	Athens, Rome, London
	1045	KLM	Munich, Amsterdam
	1330	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	1745	BOAC	Teheran
WED. June 28	0700	EL AL	Nicosia
	0800	EL AL	Athens, Munich
	0840	TWA	Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, New York
	0900	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	0910	BOAC	Geneva, London
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1030	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1100	EL AL	Rome
	1200	EL AL	Istanbul
	2345	EL AL	Teheran
THUR. June 29	0700	EL AL	Istanbul
	0800	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
	1025	SABENA	Vienna, Brussels
	1030	BEA	Athens, Rome, London
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, London
	1530	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
FRI. June 30	0600	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0645	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	2310	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	0800	EL AL	Rome, London
	0800	KLM	Rome, Amsterdam
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1000	EL AL	Nicosia
	1030	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1300	EL AL	Munich, Paris
	1130	EL AL	Rome, Amsterdam, New York
SAT. July 1st	0200	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Athens, London

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	to:
TUES.	June 27	ESTORIA	Larnaca, Rhodes, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste
WED.	June 28	ARANTIC	Piraeus, Naples, Algeciras, New York
WED.	June 28	MARMARA	Larnaca, Istanbul, Mersin, Izmir, Istanbul
THURS.	June 29	ATHINA	Limassol, Piraeus, Brindisi
THURS.	June 29	ISTANBUL	Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Barcelona
THURS.	June 29	ATHINAI	Famagusta, Rhodes, Piraeus, Brindisi, Venice
FRI.	June 30	HERMES	Famagusta, Limassol, Rhodes, Piraeus, Venice

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POST INTERVIEWPOINTS

WHO IS A JEW? (Continued)

By PHILIP GILLON

SOME Rabbis refuse to recognize as Jews the Bnei Yisrael or the Karaites who have come back to Israel under the Law of Return. A rabbi in Ashkelon would not join in matrimony a local girl and a young man belonging to the famous Italian converts of San Nicandro village, until the young man obtained adequate proof of proper conversion. Sturdy atheists of the Left grimly specify on their census forms that they are Jews by nationality and not by religion. The only people who seem to have no doubts at the moment as to what is a Jew are the anti-Semites abroad who direct the swank golf courses and private schools. Are the Jews a nation, a race, a religion or a myth? Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K. (right), and Professor Ephraim Urbach debate the question.

MR. Sharett, former Prime Minister of Israel and now Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, is not only esteemed as a statesman of integrity and ability, but also enjoys a world-wide reputation as an expert on Jewish communities. He has travelled extensively across continents and knows the problems of far-flung Jewish societies from direct observation and experience.

Mr. Sharett was born in the Ukraine and came here as a young boy. A member of the first class to graduate from the Herzliya Gymnasium, he was educated subsequently at the University of Istanbul and the London School of Economics.

His record of service is prodigious, including the direction of the foreign policy of the Jewish Agency and of the State of Israel for a quarter of a century. He was primarily responsible for the creation of the Jewish Brigade. When he resigned as Foreign Minister because of disagreements with Mr. Ben-Gurion, many people thought that his career had ended; but if anything, his reputation soared because of his remarkable reputation for personal integrity. He was the unanimous choice of all parties as Chairman of the World Zionist Organization and was put under great pressure to accept the post.

Mr. Sharett is famous for the number of languages that he speaks with almost pedantic precision. Sitting at his desk in the study of his apartment, and looking absent-mindedly at the fine paintings on the walls, he gropes carefully for exact nuances of meaning.

He says that for him the test as to who is a Jew is comparatively simple. He defines a Jew "as, first of all, a person conscious of being a Jew." By that definition, he says, he rejects all efforts at ethnological classification. He maintains that people talk all sorts of pseudo-scientific nonsense, both to prove the purity of the Jews and to show the extent to which they have intermingled with other peoples because of invasion or assimilation. He maintains that it is consciousness which determines the sociological and political facts of life and that the answer to the question of how a person knows he is a Jew can be determined from his own attitude and from that of the people among whom he lives. The man and his environment create the relationship both inside and outside the community.

Mr. Sharett adds that, although this is the only reliable guide, it can also be stretched too far if not tempered with realism. It is worth remembering that a person may not be conscious of being a Jew and may suddenly have such consciousness forced upon him as the result of something which happens in his environment. Doubt may arise, therefore, as to whether a pure psychological test is adequate for finding a fully comprehensive and rigid definition, but it provides the

only possible working hypothesis.

Organic unity has been preserved in Jewish life throughout the ages through communal and racial association as well as through religious identity. In fact, says Mr. Sharett, it may even be argued theoretically that some body may claim to be a Jew because of his national association, although he professes a different religious faith. There are such Jewish converts to the Christian religion who maintain that they are still Jews in the national and cultural sense of the term, but Mr. Sharett is not prepared to accept this contention and qualifies his test of conscious avowal accordingly. (This reporter notes that Mr. Victor Gollancz, a violent rebel against Jewish orthodoxy and a devout believer in Christianity — at least, at the time he wrote his autobiography — now pleads as a Jew for liberty for Eichmann.)

Mr. Sharett comes to the conclusion, therefore, that a person who believes that he is a member of the Jewish community in the national sense, loses his right to the name if he deliberately takes up some other religion, but not if he is only an unbeliever. Atheism or agnosticism are consistent with a Jew remaining in the fold, but positive conversion is not.

* * *

EPHRAIM Elimelech Urbach is Professor of Talmud and Midrash at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Born in Poland, he was ordained a rabbi in Breslau and obtained his doctorate in Rome. He had a long record of public service in secondary schools and in the Ministry of Education before going to the University.

During World War Two he was army chaplain to the Jewish forces and to the Jewish Brigade. Incidentally, while serving in Italy, he established close ties with the community of San Nicandro, after the villagers became convinced that they should adopt Judaism, and he helped them considerably in their efforts to get to the Holy Land. Mr. Sharett recalls that he was introduced to San Nicandro by Professor Urbach.

The Professor's private study is lined from floor to ceiling with books bound in dark black and green, most of them Hebrew, but with some foreign books interspersed. He wears a black skull-cap, listens with great attention to questions, weighs his answers carefully before giving them in proverbially correct Hebrew. Occasionally he gets up to select a book and to check an idea. He supports all his arguments by apt quotations from history or references to the sages. Essentially a student, he sees the problems of the day as the culmination of a long historical process and as an integral part of that process.

Starting from this point of departure, he rejects completely the test of a man's own consciousness and avowal of Jewishness to decide who is a Jew. He says that all such matters must be determined by established laws and precedents: they cannot be left arbitrarily to capricious variations which suit specific instances.

The need for permanent laws applies to a man claiming that he believes in Buddhism and wanting to be accepted as a Buddhist — Judaism must also have its certainties.

Thus we cannot leave it to a man's whim to find out if he is a Jew; his Jewishness is determined by the long history and traditions of the Jewish people. If a man is born a Jew, of Jewish parents, he is indisputably a Jew, and even if he does not obey the religious laws or denies his religion he still remains a Jew — there is always the possibility that he will see the light and become observant. The position is more complicated if he gets converted to an alien faith — then he ceases to be a Jew, but it is to be hoped that he will return and no obstacles should be placed in his way. Thus the test is one of established law rather than individual volition. To be a Jew one must be able to observe *halakha* ("the proper way," i.e. religious law) even if one does not do so.

* * *

MR. Sharett maintains that a non-Jew who chooses to throw in his lot with the Jewish people and wishes to profess membership of that people is in a different position from somebody born inside the fold. Such a person must actively embrace the Jewish religion and must undergo conversion. Such a rite is an essential act for a former non-Jew to become a Jew.

On the other hand, the religious leaders and orthodox believers must accept the dictates of national unity and common sense. Mr. Sharett personally believes that the denial of the title of "Jew" to the Karaites by certain narrow-minded rabbis is indefensible. So is the practice of what amounts to discrimination against them with regard to marriage. He considers the treatment of the Karaites and the Bnei Yisrael tantamount to the deliberate creation of breaches, narrow though they may be, in the wall of Jewish unity. The case of the son of a San Nicandro family being refused the right to marry a Jewish girl seems to him completely incomprehensible and indefensible on any ground.

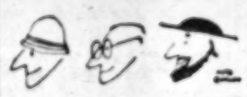
With regard to children born to Jewish fathers and mothers who did not themselves embrace Judaism, he thinks that it is not too much to expect that the interpretation and application of *halakha* should be made sufficiently elastic to accept their children as Jews, provided that they are raised as Jews, form part of the organic community and the boys are circumcised.

The Samaritans in Israel, Mr. Sharett says, should also be recognized as part and parcel of the Jewish community. Their status should be regularized as speedily and easily as possible.

He points out that conversion to Judaism was never a mass phenomenon. If a case occurs and a Gentile professes a genuine desire to become a Jew in the full sense of that term, there is no reason why obstructions should be placed in his or her way. While Judaism is not a proselytizing religion, there is no need on the other hand to build dykes, as there is certainly no threat of inundation.

* * *

PROFESSOR Urbach agrees that Judaism does not proselytize. If a Gentile comes from outside and wants to become converted, he must be made aware that he is entering a difficult religion and sharing an onerous fate. Where a Jew need not observe the religion or know its complex rules, a convert must learn these in order to appreciate the nature of Judaism. Once the convert has been accepted, he must be received with joy. With regard to the



children born of Jewish fathers and Christian mothers, Professor Urbach says that there is no reason why the parents cannot have them converted by applying to the *Beit Din*. If the children are old enough to understand and to appreciate what they are doing, they can themselves apply for conversion (and circumcision in the case of boys). Without some such formal act of acknowledgment by parents or children, the Professor says, it is difficult to see how these children of Christian mothers can be regarded as Jews.

He emphasizes his original contention that a Jew can only be determined according to the rules of *halakha* and not by individual decision or mere affirmation. Just as a member of the Hashomer Hatzair does not cease to be a Jew in the Professor's eyes because of his reservations on the census forms, so the unconverted children of Gentile mothers cannot become Jews merely by saying that they are Jews when they complete the form. Above all, there has to be law, and the law must be certain and fixed, even if this causes individual distress. The Professor recalls the old legal maxim that hard cases make bad law — chaos would follow if every instance was decided in the light of personal considerations rather than of principle.

He says that the problem of the Karaites is most complicated, and that they cannot be regarded merely as a sect in Judaism. Historically, the division between the Karaites and the Rabbis began centuries ago and has continued ever since. Many observant Karaites would reject most indignantly the suggestion that they are Jews — some of them in Europe were even anti-Semites, and many of them today in Eastern Europe repudiate any connection with Judaism. The Karaites have deliberately separated themselves from the body of Judaism and it is not an easy matter to find a solution to the problem. Once again the solution must lie in observing the law.

The question of the Bnei Yisrael is far simpler. Although they do not recognize all the *halakhot*, Professor Urbach believes that the Rabbinate will be able to work out a means to accept them completely as Jews within the framework of the law.

As for the case of the boy from San Nicandro, Professor Urbach could not understand the Rabbinate's attitude: the members of this community were fully converted — he says that there may be some facts in the particular case known to the Rabbi of Ashkelon which have not been published. The principle is clear — once a man is converted, there is no qualification to his Jewishness, and this test must be applied to the boy. (Evidence of the conversion has since been obtained from the Rabbinate in Rome and the marriage has been permitted.)

But he is completely opposed to Mr. Sharett with regard to the Samaritans. He says that they do not even think of themselves as Jews and are further from Judaism than the Karaites.

In conclusion, Professor Urbach repeats that the question of who is a Jew cannot be changed from day to day and from case to case. Of course, there may be cases of hardship for individuals, but the interests of the Jewish people demand clarity of principle — the cases of hardship should be attended to by the Rabbinate within the framework of the established laws.

Mr. Sharett maintains that the Rabbinate should extend a helping hand to all people wanting recognition as Jews and should not set up obstructions based on rigid interpretations. "The Rabbinate cannot hope to accept its full moral authority in Jewish life if it sets its face against the broad interests of Jewish unity."

All Elementary School Graduates To Be Eligible for Graded Fees

'Seker' to Be Retained, Supplemented by Other Tests

By SHALOM COHEN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

DURING the next four years the Ministry of Education plans to bring all children finishing elementary school into the graded tuition fees scheme for post-elementary education, regardless of whether pupils pass the *seker*, the test which at present determines eligibility for the scheme. The extension of the scheme, allowing reductions in fees in accordance with parents' means, will strengthen the principle of equal opportunity. But by itself it cannot answer the problem faced every year by thousands of children finishing elementary school — 34,000 last year — and their parents, namely, after elementary school, what next?

Today, the *seker* largely determines the answer, and to a great extent this is likely to continue. In recent years, there has been a rush on the academic secondary schools, something which the Ministry considers entirely unwarranted. In the larger urban centres, it is now a fact that pupils who do not pass the *seker* have little or no hope of being accepted into one of these secondary schools, even if they offer to pay full fees. In smaller towns such as Kfar Saba, Petah Tikva, Holon, Bat Yam, and so forth, a pupil not succeeding in the *seker*, still has a chance.

The regular secondary schools are not bound by any regulation to take only pupils who pass the *seker*, but there is an understanding with the Ministry, and in any case the secondary schools (which are not state schools) prefer to enrol the most talented pupils and so raise the proportion of their pupils who pass the final examinations. It is no less difficult to enter a number of vocational secondary schools in the cities, though the position in vocational schools in general is much easier.

According to Mr. Ami Assaf, Deputy Minister of Education, the solution is not to increase the number of regular secondary schools beyond the needs of natural population increase. As things now stand, only about half of the pupils in these secondary schools continue through to the end of the four-year course, while only about 27 out of every 100 pupils pass the final examination. In West Germany, or France, only about seven per cent of elementary school-children go on to academic secondary schools, even though tuition is free, he points out. The others either go out to work, or register in vocational school or apprenticeship schemes. Here in Israel, the results show that many children who go to academic high schools made the wrong choice and to an extent are wasting their talents and aptitudes.

Jerusalem schoolchildren who took the "Seker" test this year.

The purpose of the oft-maligned *seker* is to help direct pupils into the right channels. This is now to be supported by a system of pupil counselling in the elementary schools. Hitherto, the marks for the *seker* consisted in equal proportions of the score in the test itself and the progress marks in the last two grades of elementary school. Among the changes to be introduced in the method of the *seker* will be to give term progress marks more weight in the final results.

Why, then, is the *seker* test needed at all? The answer given is that term progress marks depend on the subjective approach of individual teachers.

The *seker* is uniform for the whole country, regardless of standards prevailing in individual schools.

The school counselling service is now being established by the Ministry of Education together with the Ministry of Labour, and will be expanded in the next four years. A course has been organized for teacher counsellors. In future, the *seker* will be supplemented by various other tests, such as an aptitude one. Though all pupils will be eligible for the graded fees system, the granting of reductions will be conditional on the parents' response to the advice given them — on the basis of all the tests — about their children's education.

The Ministry is deeply interested in extending the graded fees system. It would even like to introduce it in the kindergartens for five-year-olds, which are now nominally free. With the fees received from wealthier parents of children in these kindergartens, it could open kindergartens for four-year-olds. The latter, generally privately run, are inaccessible to poorer families.

Alongside the trend towards greater counselling and direction, the Ministry continues to expand its varied form of post-elementary schools. These include two-year secondary schools — 4,500 pupils next year — evening secondary schools, nursing, maritime, and vocational and agricultural training institutions. Over 80 per cent of children finishing elementary school now get some sort of education after that. In the next four years, the Ministry wants to expand vocational schools offering matriculation. All signs indicate the increasing popularity of these schools which combine general education with the learning of a useful trade. The Ministry is studying a plan to link vocational training schools to industrial plants which would offer apprenticeship with more schooling than the present apprenticeship scheme (now six hours of schooling weekly).

The debate on the merits of the present school structure of eight elementary and four secondary classes has not ended, but even if a change is decided on, it could not be adopted all around for some time. In the meantime, — probably in the coming term — the Ministry is to open a limited number of four-year schools made up of the two top grades of elementary school and the two first grades of secondary school, with supplementary vocational or agricultural training.

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Ban on Meat Imports Raises Prices, Wastes Local Resources

By RICHARD ABLIN

IN an article on this page last week we described various hardships imposed on the public due to the administration's neglect of basic economic tenets. In this article we intend to exemplify this neglect by way of analysing the government's policy concerning the supply of meat.

It would be hardly surprising if, as a local "infant industry," meat were given some measure of tariff protection — although tariffs are not the less costly way to compensate for the inefficiencies of early development. A direct subsidy to the industry without price distortions is much better. And even then it would make sense to subsidize meat only if reasonable expectations existed that one day the "infant" could grow to competitive maturity.

But any such mild approach is not to be found in Israel. The slogan seems to be, "If a bit of protection is good, why, absolute elimination of foreign competition must be much better." If the public suffers in the process, why don't they complain? Most people are aware of the fact that meat is expensive in Israel. But how many realize that because of a producer-oriented and consumer-ignoring policy, the retail price of beef is about twice as high as it need be? Even more serious, the wholesale price is about three times what the import price of imported beef would be.

Meat imports — now a thing of the past.

Total Cost

It is even more interesting to see what the policy means in terms of total cost. In 1959 about 20 million kilos of meat were consumed at an average price of about IL8 per kg. (in 1960 both quantities and prices were higher but the ratios were about the same). If imported meat had been available at about IL3 per kg. consumers would have saved IL-60m. on this quantity. But, of course, they would have bought more at the price. Suppose they had spent the saved sum on additional meat, i.e. bought twice as much, for the same total outlay. Large additional satisfaction would have been gained from the additional 20 million tons of meat consumed. At an average between the old marginal value of IL8 and the new one of IL3, this additional satisfaction can be evaluated at about IL60m., and this was the consumer's loss due to this protective policy.

If so much is lost by consumers one would think that something is gained by someone. Who is it? The producers of meat on the farms and settlements simply earn an ordinary income, or even less. The great majority of them are far from well off on the loss of the consumers. Of course, without the exclusion of foreign competition many of them could not make any living at all producing meat, and some of them might not find an alternative source of income in agriculture. The result would be that some would have to go to work in other agricultural branches or in manufacturing industries. There is, at present, no shortage of work. Even if some transitional problems (e.g. training for other jobs etc.) occur, surely there is no reason why most of these workers could not successfully shift to other tasks in which they would not represent a heavy burden on the shoulders of their fellow countrymen, but rather a net benefit to them. At present the meat producers find themselves working hard and yet in the end literally taking meat out of the mouths of their fellow citizens. For at present prices, poorer Israelis hardly eat any meat at all and those with average income enjoy only a small fraction of the meat consumption in other lands no richer than this one.

At this point the plea that we must make a sacrifice for the sake of keeping the population in the agricultural settlements will be heard. Surely there are other industries which could be set up at less cost even in agricultural areas? Is there to be no cut-off point at which domestic agricultural production is to be considered as too expensive? Moreover, if agriculture must be subsidized there are other ways of doing it without incurring anything like the same expense. One could let in foreign meat, allow the price to fall to its proper level, and pay directly to the local producers the difference between the market price and their higher cost of production for the same output they currently produce. Such a plan has in fact been suggested in the U.S. by former Secretary of Agriculture Brannon and has been applied to some crops in England. The farmers would get as much as now and even produce the same meat output.

End to Distortion

Consumers of meat, however, would be much better off. They would have to pay (with everyone else) a higher tax for the subsidy to farmers. But they would no longer suffer the deprivation resulting from price distortion. If the payment to meat producers comes from higher income taxes, consumers can spread the loss among all forms of consumption in the manner that hurts them least, instead of having to concentrate it all (as they now do) on the sacrifice of one commodity (meat).

I do not propose this as a desirable policy — merely as one which accomplishes the same ends as the present one at less cost to the consumer. In fact there are still cheaper alternatives short of pulling workers out of agriculture, such as giving a direct income payment to anyone who settles in "desired" areas, or a direct payment per unit of cheaper forms of agricultural output.

It may be pointed out that local meat production saves foreign currency; substitutes local output for imports. But again it must be asked: at what cost? Analysis reveals that most of local meat production manages to save a dollar's worth of imports only at the cost of about IL10 worth of local resources. But this is clearly no saving at all, it is criminal waste! For there is no doubt that for much less than IL10 (for IL2.5 or IL3 at most) we can replace a dollar's worth of many other imports, or produce additional exports which will earn that dollar. As a matter of fact, by so doing the resources released from local meat production (directly or indirectly) could earn part or all of the additional imported meat. Most of the resources at work on meat production are working then at about one-third or even less of their potential capacity for economic independence.

Economy Suffers

All this means not only that consumers suffer needlessly, but that the efficiency and productivity of the Israeli economy suffer. A nation in such need of using all available resources in order to stand on its own feet economically, to shake off foreign dependence, can ill afford the luxury of wasting labour and capital in this manner — even if its consumers are willing to surrender their right to be considered when government policies are being made.

Textile Export Items

A Case Study

By DAVID KRIVINE
POST Economic Reporter

THE Isranyl Company was founded in 1957. It manufactures texturised synthetic yarn (such as "stretch") — a textile material originating from petroleum by-products. Isranyl has a know-how agreement with the distinguished French firm of Rochegude of Vaience, and will this year put into production Rochegude's patented type of synthetic combination twist, giving a yarn that is close to silk and in many respects better.

In the three years of its existence, Isranyl's production has increased steadily. Exports went up as follows:

1958-9:	20,000 kgs.
1959-60:	40,000
1960-1:	60,000
1961-2 (expected):	130,000

During the first three years a total of 120,000 kgs. was exported, earning $1m. But the proposed export of the same quantity in the current year will earn less than $700,000. This gives a clue to the critical problem facing these exporters today.

Part of Isranyl yarn plant.

Last year the company produced 102,000 kgs. of yarn, of which 40 per cent was sold on the local market. The average price was $7 a kg. for exports (including sales to some local knitters manufacturing for export), and IL23 per kg. for yarn intended for local consumption. As the added value for purposes of the export premium is 25 per cent, the local currency earned last year was approximately IL2 per dollar so that each kilo of exported yarn brought in IL14.

The price for sales on the local market includes a levy of 85 agorot per dollar on imported raw materials. If this is deducted, the net price on the local market comes to IL20.50 — a difference of IL6.50 a kg. on the export price. In other words, the average earning on all sales made by the factory came to IL16.50 a kg. or IL2.50 above the export price; and the cost of the net earning of foreign currency (i.e., the added value) came to a little under IL4 a dollar. Under these conditions Isranyl was able to show a handsome profit.

Picture Changing

But the picture is changing this year. The export price is declining and will probably average only $5.50 a kg. In addition the local market will take one-third of the total produce instead of 40 per cent (since two-thirds are to be exported), thus reducing the size of the export subsidy. Consequently, the average overall return (assuming a stable price in the local market — a matter to which we shall return later) will be IL14 a kg. instead of IL16.50. For the planned 120,000 tons of exports, this would come to a decrease in total expected earnings of somewhat less than IL450,000 — since earlier orders, made at a higher price, are still outstanding. Even allowing for lowered costs as the scale of production grows, the present price situation can still bring to an end the profits achieved in the past.

Even this is based on the assumption that local prices do not fall. Yet imported yarn finds its way to the local market and cannot fail to affect prices. Local consumption came this year to 140,000kgs., and only 40,000 kgs. of this was purchased from Isranyl. Allowing for the same quantity from other Israeli yarn manufacturers, it emerges that 80,000-90,000 kgs. intended for the local market, were imported from abroad — although the Ministry of Commerce and Industry expressly refuses to issue import licences except for yarn used in the manufacture of exports.

There is a leakage to the internal market of yarn imported for IL14 a kg. (instead of Isranyl's local price, including tax, of IL23) — to the extent that a Tel Aviv trader managed recently to import 5,000 kgs. of yarn although he not only does not export cloth, but does not even manufacture it. If this looseness in Government controls continues, manufacturers for the local market will be receiving imported yarn this year at IL11 instead of IL14, which cannot but make it harder for Isranyl to maintain last year's prices in the present season. The cost advantage is not reflected in the prices charged to the Israeli customer. And Isranyl is still faced with the problem of placing 40,000 kgs. of yarn locally (instead of 40,000 kgs. in 1960-61) in the face of officially non-existent competing imports.

It is against this background that Isranyl's claim for a protective tariff should be examined. The company does not want tariffs applied to the import of yarn which is genuinely designated for the manufacture of exports — and it is feasible to ensure that the tax remission should be confined to bona fide exports. Isranyl does claim a customs duty on the import of yarn for purposes other than export.

The demand for tariff protection should not be dismissed out of hand in a world that is dotted with customs barriers for imported stretch yarn (in Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Japan, the U.K., France and elsewhere); and it is generally expected that the Government will take protective measures shortly. The only question is, how much protection does the local yarn rate?

The industrialized countries sell most of their textiles on the internal market and export only a relatively small percentage — at a price which is often well below the home price. Israel possesses a small internal market and is approaching, for all its textile industry, the position where it will export as much as 65 and 75 per cent of its output. A country which has to sell a majority of its production at the lower of two price levels, where its rivals sell most of their wares at the higher level, is handicapped in world trade unless its wage costs are appreciably lower, which is not the case in Israel.

Exports Costs

Therefore, any international comparison of prices should be based on the average return secured by each yarn-producing country overseas on all its sales — internal and external. It should not be overlooked that the lower export price itself has to cover extra costs including shipping, advertising, insurance and marketing expenses, as well as a higher proportion of deliveries sent back to the factory than is expected in the local trade.

A tariff which would protect local prices sufficiently to ensure that Israeli textile firms receive the same average return on all their produce as do their main competitors abroad would appear unexceptionable. The management of Isranyl informed *The Jerusalem Post* that they would be content with such an arrangement, on condition that a single exchange be fixed for all transactions, import and export. At present, the company pays on the average only IL1.91 per dollar for its materials and equipment, whereas it earns IL2.10 per dollar on its sales. A standard exchange rate would thus diminish its profits. It appears that there exist in Israel serious industrialists who are prepared to sacrifice such advantages in order to achieve a diminution in the vagaries of Government controls.

Company Report

Delek's Financial Record Improved

ALTHOUGH Delek's final dividend for 1960 has raised the year's total to 14 per cent — as compared with 12 per cent paid for 1959 and 10.7 per cent for the preceding years — the Stock Exchange reacted to the news with marked disappointment: it had anticipated another bonus share issue, as in 1959.

It is, however, not quite clear on what the expectation of a bonus issue was based. To be sure, the company's net profits continued to advance. In 1960 they amounted to IL2.6m. against IL2.4m. in 1959 and IL2.2m. in 1958. But the paid-up share capital increased over that period from IL3.8m. to IL8m. (including the IL0.95m. of 1959 bonus shares), with the result that the relation of profit to capital declined from 58 to 42 per cent. It is clear that this decline is no mere accounting fiction, for the trend is still visible if profits are related to aggregate capital plus reserves: the respective figures were 40 per cent for 1957, 34 for 1958, 30 for 1959 and 26 (or 29 per cent, if the bonus issue is deducted for the purpose of this calculation) for 1960.

Unfortunately the company's earning capacity is not clearly reflected in its published report, which does not include the profit-and-loss account. The profit appropriation account for 1960 shows a balance of IL3m. before tax, of which the dividend required IL.0.83m., while IL0.7m. was allocated to the general reserve, but considerable allocations seem to have been included in costs. Whatever the case may be, the company's financial performance seems indeed to have improved. In 1960 its home turnover increased by less than seven per cent, yet the net profit rose by 8 per cent and marketing costs by only 4 per cent. In the current year this improvement in the profit margin may be expected to continue, due to cuts carried out in consumers' credits and the lower financing costs involved (in 1960 financial charges already dropped by

By Our Economic Editor

IL0.21m., i.e. by almost one quarter). It is too early to tell whether this improved efficiency will eventually outweigh the decline that has taken place in Delek's turnover; but the directors are optimistic, pointing out that in the post-Sinai period, when in addition to its share in the local market for refined products the company handled the bulk of the country's fuel imports (which coincided with a high level of world crude prices and tanker rates), it only broke even on them.

Those were the days of the company's peak turnover: the total quantity of fuel handled by Delek soared from 0.5m. tons in 1956 to 1.4m. tons in 1958, and its value from IL30.7m. to IL61.2m. with net profits before tax rising from IL0.9m. to IL2.2m. Later, however, the decline in the world market made itself felt — although at first apparently bringing in its wake a period of windfall profits in the protected home market. Later still the Paz company started imports on its own account, and Palestine Electric's fuel oil purchases also decreased, bringing Delek's turnover down in 1960, to 0.8m. tons in quantity and to IL44.8m. in value, with a further levelling out expected for the current year. It is against this background that the trend of capital yields must be seen, for when compared with the volume of coal fuel sales the net profit seems to have been rather steady at approximately five per cent.

The above analysis of Delek's accounts seems to point to the companys' having reached a relative saturation level — but this should be taken with a grain of salt in a dynamic economy like that of Israel. It would also underestimate the company's growth element, unless one also pays due attention to the change which has taken place in its pattern of activities as a result of its deliberate expansion of investments, which amounted to IL2.8m. at the end of 1959, and rose by the end of 1960 to 4.3m. i.e. already 43 per cent of the company's aggregate own means.

Almost one half of this amount represents Delek's part in the Tri-Continental Pipe-Lines venture, while the other major items are a 30 per cent share in the Amisra-gas company, whose assets totalled IL8m. at the end of 1959, (the company has considerably expanded since, including the export of gas appliances and an affiliated service company in a West African country); one-third of the privately held half of the Haifa-Tel Aviv oil pipeline terminal; ten per cent of the Zohar gas pipeline consortium; and shares in Led Pressure Lubricants, in a bitumen factory, and in some other ventures.

On the Tri-Continental and the Tel Aviv terminal investments the company is getting a net yield of eight per cent; the other ventures have brought it virtually no income so far although prospects in this respect seem rather favourable in the long run. One may therefore look forward to a gradual change in Delek's revenue patten, with a growing part of it originating in its ramified industrial and service subsidiaries. On the other hand, the task of financing expanding industrial ventures is also bound to make itself felt in the long run, requiring a cautious capital and dividend policy.

Economic News in Brief

Common Market Tariff

● The possibility of Britain's reopening negotiations to join the Common Market has aroused considerable interest not only in the Commonwealth but also in the tropical countries, on account of the effect such a move might have on the European tariff for their products. The official attitude of the Six is that Britain would have to abandon her Commonwealth preferences and to adopt the Common Market's external tariff, which would not include the products of former British possessions and colonies. However, this stand is opposed by influential quarters both outside the Common Market and inside it.

On the one hand, several non-Commonwealth tropical and sub-tropical countries whose products are not included in the Common Market tariff — such as Indonesia and the Latin American states — feel discriminated against. Moreover, some African countries which have recently won independence do not like a tariff pattern which favours them but must result in strengthening their economic ties with their former rulers.

On the other hand, at least two members of the Common Market — Germany and Holland, which have no overseas territories closely connected with their economies — are dissatisfied with the present system, which precludes them from taking full advantage of the supply available on the world market.

The original idea of the British was either to enter the Common Market only for manufactured products while retaining the Commonwealth preference for food and raw materials; or else to negotiate some compromise settlement under which the overseas Commonwealth members would get some tariff concessions from the Six and reciprocate by lowering their tariffs for the industrial products of the Six (the total annual value of the Commonwealth preference for tropical products has been estimated at £10m., and that of the overseas preferences of the Six at £20m.).

Of late, however, a more radical solution has been suggested: to scrap the overseas preferences of both Britain and the Six altogether, which would bring the Common Market more into line with G.A.T.T. While this would involve no hardship for the European consumer, the respective producer countries would be hurt; but they could be placated by replacing the tariff concessions with direct financial aid that could be tied to specific development projects. This suggestion has now been put in the limelight by President Kennedy's support, although the French have not yet formulated their stand with regard to it.

SOS for S.A.S.

● The recent decision to raise an additional SKr-220m. (£14.5m.) for the S.A.S. and at the same time to hold an inquiry into the company's operation, highlights the airline's current difficulties. The prime factor necessitating the capital increase has been the high cost of switching from propeller to jet aircraft. In addition, however, the company suffered last year a heavy loss of SKr64m., i.e. more than half of its original capital. The reason for this loss has not yet been fully clarified. Part of it was due to the steady rise in operational costs. There was also a heavy loss on the S.A.S. hotel in Copenhagen, and other losses on new joint ventures with Mexican and Thai air companies. The Scandinavian public is, however, more concerned with the background for the losses than with the sums involved, for the airline is said to have been forced into unfavourable agreements with overseas companies in order to obtain landing rights it vitally needs for maintaining its worldwide system. In Europe too the company, dissatisfied with its latest air agreement with West Germany, is encountering increasing competition from the reconstituted Lufthansa.

Kuwait's Aluminium

● Simultaneously with independence in the conduct of her foreign affairs, Kuwait has also made a first practical step in expanding her economy beyond mere oil production. An agreement with the British Reynolds Metals company provides for putting up in Kuwait a 50,000-ton aluminium smelter involving an investment of about £15m. The ore would be imported from West Africa or North America, but the high price of sea transport would be offset by the low cost of fuel — natural gas which is now wasted.

Riddle Of A Muddle

ECONOMIC COMMENT

WHENEVER businessmen in this country get together nowadays the discussion invariably turns upon the probability of devaluation, with a sense of urgency and matter-of-factness which has been absent hitherto. There is no more silly talk about the "convenient" date for that move. Nor is too much fuss made about the pressure exerted by the International Monetary Fund. Contrary to what was the case during the rumour spell two years ago, the public is now fully conscious that devaluation would entail a comprehensive economic reform which can only be carried out by a strong government operating under a long-term mandate, and is not therefore concerned with the immediate future. But the feeling is growing that once the elections are over the issue will have to be tackled without further delay; either the long-expected reform will be carried out or effective steps will be taken to end the current state of uncertainty which tends gradually to undermine the nation's economic morale. While the time for a decision has thus obviously not yet come, neither is it possible any longer to dodge the issue, particularly since it will have to occupy — although indirectly — a prominent place in the current election campaign.

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THE public, which has got used to identifying devaluationism with a restrictive philosophy advocating "sound" economy even at the expense of dynamic development, considers the present system of multiple exchange rates imperative for maintaining the fast pace of economic expansion and for providing the authorities with the means to attract and to direct investments. However, the validity of this view is open to question. It is a fact that we live in the midst of a multitude of export, tourist, Restitution and other premiums and that the regular import tariff is supplemented by special fiscal charges, but it is a topsy-turvy notion to consider these devices vital for the country's economic expansion, since all of them have been reluctantly adopted in order to offset the gradual deterioration of our currency's purchasing power.

Evidently, it would be suicidal to dispense with the premiums at the current rate of exchange, but why should these crutches be necessary once the discrepancy between the official and the real value of the pound has been eliminated? Of course, the abolition of premiums would make it impossible to implement economic priorities by administrative ruling and to carry out some of the pet projects of our development planners, but are not these projects just those which are least likely to pass an objective economic screening? Besides, in case we should decide that a scheme — say the town of Arad or the sugar industry — must be implemented nevertheless for non-economic reasons, the required subsidy could still be provided, in other and more effective ways. The whole concept of investments being attracted to this country due to the artificial system of administrative protection and of industries growing here on the same basis is oddly outdated in the current world of advancing free trade, and grossly underestimates Israel's genuine economic resources. Indeed, the devaluationists' major argument is that the present system tends to slow up the country's economic progress by inducing consumptive spending and warping our investment pattern — favouring the expansion of industries with a low added value, as has in fact happened lately.

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AS a matter of fact, the real battle over the future of our rate of exchange has little to do with these economic arguments. It is conducted on two other planes. One of these is pressure group politics. Due to the widespread linking of both credits and debts, it is difficult to sort out our various vested interests into those who favour devaluation and those who oppose it, but some outstanding lobbies can be made out nonetheless. Those industries that have a big stake in overseas markets, and particularly our citrus growers, must gain from a devaluation which will presumably push the dollar rate above the present export premiums. The same applies to real property owners, recipients of Restitution payments (most of whom have kept at least part of the funds they have received in foreign currency deposits), several banks whose unlinked deposits are invested in linked securities, the National Funds (mainly financed by income from abroad) etc. On the other hand, most farmers — who sell their output in the local market and get their equipment almost at the official rate — are, of course, vehemently opposed to devaluation, and so are most home-oriented industries and services. Last but not least, the mighty trade unions naturally regard price stability as paramount, notwithstanding the relative safeguard provided by the c.o.l. clause.

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AT this point we touch the other plane — the political level. Here the main issue is what may be described as the Israeli economy's flexibility. If devaluation is to have a lasting effect beyond the mere simplification of financial procedures, it must produce some real squeezes and pressures altering the existing pattern of prices, incentives, incomes, values etc.

Such a process cannot be effective unless someone is hurt or inconvenienced. But would the Israeli public readily comply with this? And would the government be ready to withstand the pressure of vested interests claiming exemption, compensation or relief? So long as no positive answer can be given to this basic question, there is no point whatsoever to all the learned arguments about the advisability of devaluation and it is better to go on muddling through under the present circumstances than to attempt a reform that is bound to fail.

All-Purpose Insulation Made From Galilean Basalt

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE black basalt with which the barren stretches of Eastern Galilee have been littered ever since the Rift valley opened up millions of years ago have become an important raw material—for the insulation industry.

At the Amtsur plant in Heraliya, the rock is heated to the temperature of 1,500 degrees which it once reached as primeval lava, then cooled with the addition of lime and paste. The result is rockwool, a soft fibre that can be moulded and pressed to any shape, or simply sewed up into bundles of any size.

The interesting part about such insulation, as a Weitzmann Institute report on the material stresses, is that it is equally effective with regard to heat and sound. Hence the uses of the material are legion: in refrigerator walls — and in water boiler and sun heater walls for the house; around factory pipes where hot water or other hot or cold materials are conducted, so that the heat will not be dissipated or absorbed, resulting in a tremendous waste of energy; and, of course, in the building industry.

Soiel Boneh is now widely building houses consisting of two sheets of metal plate with rockwool between them. The Ministry of Labour has been employing the insulation material in the precast concrete industry which it has spearheaded, making the concrete lighter in weight and more resistant to heat and cold. In building at large, rockwool is still employed relatively rarely. Much more use could be made of it in walls, but as far as ceilings are concerned the problem of its softness would have to be solved before rockwool could be used in houses with flat roofs. It is, however, widely employed in buildings with caved shingle roofs.

Low Cost

Perhaps one of the most interesting aspects of Israel's basalt rockwool is its low cost — IL3 per square metre to the consumer — which not only makes it an extremely cheap insulation material but should give good prospects for exports. In fact, a repeat shipment of $30,000 is on its way to Turkey and Greece, and the market looks most promising.

STOCKMARKET

SIGNS OF REVIVAL IN EQUITIES

AFTER some selective demand for ordinary shares at the beginning of the week, an advance in prices almost throughout this section characterized transactions on Wednesday. Turnovers too have been higher for the past few days than in previous weeks. It is difficult to tell whether this development represents sporadic bargain-hunting or the beginning of a change for the better.

The persistent demand for dollar-linked bonds resulted in considerable gains, while interest in index-linked and half-dollar half-index was much more limited. Turnovers in linked bonds remained considerable. Amidst this trend it is not surprising that the recent issue of linked bonds by the Bank Leumi Investment Corporation was quickly subscribed, the 6½% bonds being taken up by institutional investors and the 6% by private investors. The Blue List quoted the latter on Wednesday at 101 as against the issue price of 99. Among the Investment Trusts, Bank Leumi Investment was still considerably lower than last week, Ellern's remained practically unchanged and Feuchtwanger Bank Investment advanced by some 10 points for the week after being marked "buyers only" for two days. The interest displayed in Feuchtwanger Investment may be connected with the fact that nearly half of its portfolio is made up of foreign securities, the premium for which has risen to a new peak.

The PIA unit trust recently published an annual report showing excellent results for the past year. The participation certificates went ex-coupon and the total distributed for the year 1960 was 15% from capital appreciation and 8% from interest and dividends. Out of the 23% distributed, 15% are tax-free and 8% are subject to tax. PIA's membership has almost doubled and at the end of 1960 Unit Trust's assets advanced beyond the IL8m. mark.

The issue of the Yam Hamelach Prospectus is expected any day now and subscription will probably open at the beginning of next week.

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WHAT'S ON

ALL WEEK

JERUSALEM

Holyland Hotel: Five o'clock Tea. Swimming. Dancing and Orchestra every Saturday night with Israeli singer Esther Tobi. Israel films every Tuesday night. Transport: Hotel bus opp. Taxi Israel. Tel. 34496/99/90.

Garden of Eden Pension. 5 o'clock tea. Pension-Restaurant. Phone 22221. Beit Hakerem, Jerusalem.

• **Drink & Dance**:—
Relax and have a good time at Bacchus, Tourists welcome too. Pension Geiger Bar-Restaurant, Beit Hakerem, Tel. 22185.

Tours:—
Tourists and visitors are cordially invited to the spacious, modern new building of the General Israel Orphans' Home for Girls, Jerusalem, Kiryat Moshe, Montefiore. Tel. 23434, 23900.

Hebrew University. Conducted tour in English 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Hadassah tour at 9 a.m. daily (Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre, Tel. 24961).

Visit the Jerusalem Institute of the Blind and see the splendid work being done there. Kiryat Moshe, Jerusalem. Phone 22597 and we'll call for you.

Settlements and forests from wilderness. See with your own eyes, plant with your own hands. Join J.N.F. tour—telephone 24663.

Yad Vashem: Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Authority, Har Hazikaron. — Visits to the Memorial Shrine (Ohel Yizkor) and to the new exhibition entitled "Warning and Witness" Sundays to Thursdays 8 to 6. Friday and holiday eves 8 to 1.

• **Exhibitions**:—
Herzl's Tomb and Museum open daily from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Museum open from 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m. daily except Wednesdays and from 3-4.30 p.m. daily except Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Archaeological Museum Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. New exhibitions, New Excavation at Akhziv. Exhibition of the month: Phoenician figurines from Akhziv. Permanent Antiquities Exhibition, 9-1, 3-5 daily. Today, 9-1, tomorrow, 9-12.

"The Eichmann Trial" sketches by Miron Sima. Artists' House, 10-1,4-6, daily; today, 10-1; Tomorrow, 9[illegible]

Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave., Tel. 23849. Oil paintings by Yehuda Bacon. Artistic shell creations by Hanna Holzmann-Davidson. Open daily 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow 10-2.

Bezalel National Museum. Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. Pablo Picasso — exhibition of graphic work on the occasion of the Master's 80th birthday. Sun.-Thur. 9-1, 3.30-6; Fri., 9-1; Sat., 10-1.

Bezalel Art Library: Young Israeli book illustrators. New acquisitions. Sun.-Thurs., 9-2.30; Fri., 9-1.

• **New Israel Films**:—
Daily showing, Karen Hayesod Hall, 12 noon, 1 p.m.

• **Zoo**:—
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo; 8-5.30.

TEL AVIV

• **Disc and Dance**:—
Casba Bar-Restaurant, 29 Rehov Yirmiyahu, International Cuisine. Lunch IL5. Aperitif. Dinner Dance, Tel. 43617. Open from 12 p.m. to 3 a.m. Fully airconditioned.

Eden Restaurant, 12 Rehov Hacarmel, Tel Aviv, fish specialities. Parking space.

Delphin Bar, 14 Shalom Aleichem: exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. French star, Jill Claire, daily. Recommended to Tourists Tel 23973.

Cassbria Night Club, 301 Dizengoff Passage, Tel. 51349, New International Show.

Tourist Service:—
Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel 28825. 8 a.m.-3 p.m.

• **Zoological Gardens**:—
Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.

• **Exhibitions**:—
Ancient glass. Pre-historic finds in coastal region, Museum Haaretz. Daily 10-5; Wed., 1-8. Fri. & Sat. 10-1.

Tel Aviv Museum: 1.) Dizengoff House: Painting by Alexander Bogan; also general museum collection. Daily 10-1, 4-7; today, tomorrow 10-1. 2.) Rubinstein Pavilion: Pinhas Sha'ar paintings and mosaics. Also permanent exhibition of Israeli Artists. 10-1, 4-7. Today, tomorrow, 10-1; 6-10.

3.) Tel Aviv Historical Museum, Bett Shenkar, 26 Rehov Bialik. 9-1 (excepting Mondays, Saturdays and festivals).

Prints and Drawings, Israel Painters and Sculptors Ass., Art Pavilion, 9 Alharizi, 10-1; 4-7. Fri. closed. Sat., 10-1.

Enamel Paintings by Ruth Arion. Bezt Sokolov (Press Club).

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions**:—
Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Sderot Hanassi, Mt. Carmel. New Exhibition: Nagasaki—from the De Roos collection. 10-1, 4-7 daily. Closed Friday, Saturday, 10-2.

Ethnological Museum, 19 Rehov Arlosoroff. 1. Hungarian Folk Art. 2. Iconography of the prophet Elijah. 3. Jewish Handicraft from the Yemen. Hasidaens and Tunis. 10-1, 4-5:30. Closed Mondays.

ONE-MAN SHOW:—Oil Paintings by Meir Steingold. Artists' House, 24 U.N. Avenue, 10-1, 4-7.

EIN HAROD

• **Exhibitions**:—
Museum of Art (Mishkan Le-omanut): Israeli painters, Jewish genre painters, folk art, sculpture gallery:—9-12, 3-6.

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TODAY

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibition**:—
Oils & Drawings by Kahana "The Martyr." Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka. Tel. 28523, 9-2.

• **Recorded Concert**:—
Terrace Music. Wagner—Tannhauser Overture; Mozart — Symphony No. 25 in G Minor. Tchaikovsky — Romeo and Juliet. Regina at 8.30 p.m. on "Y" Terrace, Y.M.C.A. Public.

• **Synagogue Tour**:—
Walkinz tour with Mr. Y. Freiman Artists' House, 3.45 p.m.

• **Meet Jerusalem Artists**:—
Artists House: Israeli songs, dancing; 9.30 p.m. Tourists & Members.

TEL AVIV

• **Onag Shabbat**:—
For Tourists only, Z.O.A. House 9.30 p.m.

• **Friday Night Forum**:—
Z.O.A. House, 8.30 p.m.

KIRYAT MOTZKIN

• **Theatre**:—
Joseph Buloff "Tevya and his Seven Daughters," Orot, 8.30 p.m.

GIVATAYIM

• **Theatre**:—
S. Dagan Troupe: "Don't Pull Me by the Tongue." Hadar.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibition**:—
Oils & drawings by Kahana "The Martyr." Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka. Tel. 28523. Daily 11-1, 8.30-10.30.

• **Organ Music Concert**:—
Mr. Philip Reger on the four manuel Austin organ. Begins at 11 a.m. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium. Public welcome.

• **Lecture**:—
"Tales and Types of Jerusalem." Mr. Y. Freiman, Artists' House, 6 p.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Yiddish Theatre**:—
Joseph Buloff "Tevya and His Seven Daughters," Ohel Shem, 8.30 p.m.

Dulgan "Don't Pull Me by the Tongue." Z.O.A. House Garden. Farewell performance, 8.30 p.m.

• **Theatre**:—
Habimah: "BeArvot HaNegev," 8.30.

Ohel: "The Witch," 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions**:—
The Consul of France in Haifa, Monsieur Eugene Haget, and Mr. M. Avniel, will open a retrospective exhibition of sculptures by Chana Orloff at 11.30 a.m. at The Municipal Museum of Modern Art, Rehov Bialik.

HINTS FOR TOURISTS

JERUSALEM

Mt. Zion — traditional site of the Tomb of King David.

Mt. Herzl — site of Herzl's Tomb, founder of the Zionist Movement. Dead Sea Scrolls may be seen in the regular Hebrew University tours (see above). Folklore Evenings (see Events on bill-boards at all hotels).

PLANT A TREE: Information at all Jewish National Fund offices from 9 a.m. daily.

TEL AVIV

Israel Playhouse (English) at Z.O.A. House — watch these columns.

Theatre Club — informal fun & entertainment nightly (details at Tourist Information Offices).

Concerts — Israel Philharmonic (programmes published regularly in The Jerusalem Post.)

MEET THE ISRAELI (Information at Tourist Information Offices.)

HAIFA

TECHNION, Israel Inst. of Tech. regular tours.

NEGEV

Abdat & Shivta Nabatean finds; Beduin Market. Beersheba.

HAZOR

Canaanite finds.

EILAT

Moonlight swimming in the Red Sea; a drink and a chat with Eilat pioneers and the old salts.

BEIT SHEARIM

An archaeological must. Don't miss it.

New Look to Negev

By MEIR BEN-DOV

EILAT. — CORRUGATED tin huts are coming back to the Israeli landscape. They bring back memories of *pahonim* and *badonim* of the overcrowded *ma'barot* of the 1950s, but unlike them, they are not signs of retrogression in living conditions but of progress. The new tin shacks are springing up with the speed of housing projects amongst the black tents of the El-Huzayil tribe beside the Beersheba road opposite Kibbutz Shoval.

The El-Huzayil have almost completely abandoned their nomadic ways and have now settled permanently in this region, their tents rooted as firmly in the ground as all "temporary" structures usually are in Israel. Their chief, Sheikh Suleiman, and many of his sons have built themselves permanent stone houses on their land; now the tribesmen follow suit by putting up little corrugated shacks besides their traditional goat-hair tents. It may not be long before an enterprising tribesman opens a *gasos* kiosk beside the road.

• • •

TO the Eilati, Beersheba is a glass of soda water, a filling station and a traffic jam. Very rarely does the motorist from the Deep South stop long enough on his way to Tel Aviv and civilization, in order to see the changes that have come to the capital of the Negev in the past few years.

I heard that Beersheba's growth was stupendous. No one had ever told me, though, that Beersheba was beautiful. It is. Not the straggling quarters built far out in the sands ten years ago, not the Old City, now emerging as a replica of Ramle's main street from under its maze of builders' scaffolding, but the central, communal, commercial and cultural area between the Old Town and the New.

Beersheba must be the only town planned from the start with ample room in its centre for all its public buildings, unlike the older cities such as Jerusalem, Tel Aviv or Haifa — or even new ones for that matter, like Eilat — where public buildings must elbow their way on narrow plots between existing dwelling-houses.

The result is that Beersheba has the country's most attractive collection of banks, courthouse, hotels, shops, community centres, Histadrut buildings, each set in a spacious plot, landscaped with shrubs, flowers and shaded walks. An architect's perspective drawing of a public building always looks more airy, more modern, cleaner, more interesting than the completed building finally looks. The best compliment one can pay to Beersheba is that its buildings all look like their own perspective drawings.

A dual carriageway road will eventually link the Old Town and the New. The long dividing strip is already set with flowering roses, long before work has started on the second carriageway. How unlike the desert it seems!

• • •

I LINGERED in Beersheba in order to look for an acquaintance. I made the rounds of all the hotels and the restaurants. Beersheba's hotels have about them an atmosphere that is to be found in small country inns in Europe: their proprietors have a warm and friendly manner, different from the mixture of obsequiousness and rudeness in Tel Aviv's hotels, or the parochial curiosity of hoteliers in Israel's small towns. The restaurants look neat and pleasant, honest in their lack of chrome-and-glass trimmings, the food attractive and well served.

• • •

I THOUGHT I caught my first glimpse of the Atomic Pile. An enormous concrete structure, vaguely rounded in shape, with massive concrete buttresses arching up into the sky. It was reputed to be near Dimona; what then was it doing right in the centre of Beersheba?

A small sign said "Beersheba Central Synagogue now under construction." Perhaps the synagogue did not really look so much like an atomic pile. Perhaps it is more like a desert fortress of Chedorlaomer.

• • •

TWO and a half years ago, local Beduin were recruited as watchmen, and labourers for the Abde ruins and their restoration. They moved onto the site with their wives, their goats and their tents. Laboriously, they drew water from the old well, using a battered, leaking oil can that had lost half its contents by the time it had been brought to the surface at the end of its 30-metre "well rope"—scraps of string and telephone wire.

The Beduin are still at Abde. The men speak Hebrew, sell tickets to the excavations and act as guides. The women still carry the water to their tents and their flocks. The only difference is that the well has been capped and an electric pump installed. Now the women walk up to the efficient petrol filling station, balancing jerry-cans on their heads, wait patiently while motorists top up their steaming radiators, then fill the water cans at the tap. A young Beduin explains in creditable Hebrew why no espresso coffee is available at the attractive restaurant. "There is an emergency today; the electric generator has been out of order for nearly an hour."

• • •

MITZPE Ramon too has its filling station and its modern "Nabatean Inn." From the road, a large signboard, announcing the location of the local agency for cooking gas, blocks out the conical mountain from which Mitzpe Ramon takes its name. Everywhere three-storey housing estates are springing up. Near the road a group of schoolchildren plays a noisy game on the stony ground. Four years ago Mitzpe Ramon was a camp for road and quarry labourers.

• • •

AT Neve Midbar, the Sonol filling station has the choicest corner plot at the main intersection in the centre of the town. The road just beyond it is temporarily closed to traffic: a large mechanical shovel is tearing out a trench for the sewage pipe. Neve Midbar will soon have its own perfected sewage system. What does it matter that the filling station is the only structure so far existing in this town of the future, that for a year it has not even had any petrol to sell? Another hut is rising now in which a plastics moulding factory will soon be opened. If they bring half a dozen workers for the new factory, Neve Midbar's population will be doubled at one stroke.

• • •

THE winds of change are blowing over the Negev.

YOSSI STERN: "At the Market."
From the Safrai exhibition at the King David Hotel.

Paris Chefs Face Modern Demands for Health Diets'

By PATIENCE GRAY

PARIS. — LAST month saw the annual assembly of the Disciples of Antonin Careme at the Hotel School Jean-Drouant, the occasion being a banquet, served by an army of ardent little apprentices of the hotel school.

Careme was the man who raised the art of cooking to a new level at the beginning of the 19th century. The founder of *grande cuisine*, he was a brilliant cook, an artist and a publicist and went so far as to maintain that the confection of pastry was one of the main branches of architecture.

His disciples today consist of the top chefs and restaurateurs, numbering about 140.

I was introduced into this select assembly by M. Georges, the proprietor of the O'Cabanon restaurant in the Marche St. Honore; he represents a new type of restaurateur who has adapted himself to France's new social habits.

The trouble is that the modern Parisian is so harassed, anxious about his health, cultivating maladies rather than appetites, that there is scarcely a demand for the delicate and complicated confections of *haute cuisine*. There is a sad chronicle to be written of restaurants which have failed. In the last few years many famous classic restaurants have disappeared.

M. Georges, who, with his brother, still prepares a marvellous *lievre à la royale* — it takes 36 hours to make — now does this only once or twice a year for specially invited guests. The fashion now is concentrated one might almost say on Health Food — grills, salads, the inevitable oysters, which is probably why the only restaurants that the French really frequent in London are Simpsons in the Strand for the sake of the smoked salmon and the roast beef, and the Savoy Grill.

Waiters' Parade

As we ploughed our way through at least eight courses served with as many wines—the little waiters seemed perpetually to be marching into the banqueting room with an uninterrupted stream of platters—my host elaborated these themes. His own restaurant is a success today because he caters both for wealthy French industrialists and business men—for whom each morning at seven o'clock he prepares one *Plat du Jour*, something reasonably simple and digestible like *poule au riz* — and for an American and foreign clientele, whom he overwhelms with a cheerful *bonhomie*, a cascade of hors-d'oeuvres which includes a variety of magnificent *pâtés* made on the premises, an excellent cellar and, in the evening, a guitarist who sings.

This is the kind of cheerful informality which reflects the current mood, and contrasts strongly with the almost sacred atmosphere of the old-style restaurant like, say, Dagarno at La Villette, Drouant at the Gare de l'Est, Caillon in Rue Lepic, Montmartre, and L'Escargot at Les Halles.

Between two courses we made a lightning expedition into the kitchens where six noted chefs were directing operations, aided by a multitude of apprentice cooks. The equipment in this hotel school is of the latest, oil-fired, gas, electric, the cleanliness impeccable. Nevertheless, when we returned to table the conversation ran on the supremacy of charcoal as a cooking medium and the essential use of the classic copper pan in *haute cuisine*.

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A U.S. Editor Tours Israel

Tel Aviv Throbs with New Life

Editor's Note: Charles L. Dancey, editor of The Peoria, Indiana, "Journal Star," recently visited Israel. This is the first of a series of extracts from articles dealing with his experiences.

By CHARLES L. DANCEY

ARRIVING in Israel at Tel Aviv is a shattering experience. I was immediately overwhelmed by the tremendous energy.

There are apartment houses with tier on tier of balconied apartments, miles of stalls and stores blazing with neon, large new theatres, open-air cafes, pizza places, night clubs, plush hotels, the beautiful sea, and bustling, well-dressed people from every corner of the world — enormously busy and enormously friendly.

Tel Aviv throbs with life.

Children are noisy, boisterous, at all ages. Young couples are frequently going down the street with arms about each other.

The new construction and the working and the liveliness on the streets makes Moscow look like a dead and dying city by comparison — yet all the Russians did was brag, and here I soon learned that the Israeli national disease is to grumble. They want it always better and better.

Lost on Walk

I followed my usual procedure and started walking through town and into the residential district and on into the outskirts by which time, as usual, I was completely lost.

While practically every merchant, taxi driver, and service person down-town speaks English, this is not so off the "main drag."

The first person from whom I asked directions said: "Parlez-vous français?" So did the next. The third, "Sprechen sie Deutsch?" The fourth used slow Hebrew and hand-signals.

The next day I went from Tel Aviv to Haifa. I did it twice, and also went from Haifa to Tel Aviv.

It all started simply enough. I wanted to drive myself north, not be "guided" by an expert, but I had to get a driver's licence. I took a cab to police headquarters. When we got there, the police headquarters was gone! The whole building was being rebuilt from scratch, much to the surprise of my cab driver, Yacob Levia, formerly of Turkey. We found where they were operating and a simple check of my Illinois licence produced a permit to drive for a month here.

The only problem is that the street signs and traffic signs are a little hard to read! Many street signs, however, are in English as well as Hebrew — but in very small type. I found my way out of town somehow through the winding streets of Tel Aviv, made the right turn toward Haifa and picked up three soldiers there. One, Zeeman Haiyen, sergeant, spoke a little English, and off we sailed. Note: The car I rented was a Lark, and I got it from the local Avis Rent-a-Car service, being served by an Israeli, formerly from New Jersey!

Old Caesarea

Zeeman got off at Natanya, and I picked up another soldier for the one space this left, and they guided me to Caesarea — mostly with the "smola, ymeena and yashar" (left, right and straight ahead) I hit the first day getting lost in Tel Aviv.

This is a fantastic place. They are still digging and keep finding more and more extensive buildings under the sand. Great, thick, slanting well-made walls of a fortress or palace are just being cleared, covering a wide area. Above these are ruins of stone buildings, and on the beach a bit of building and a tower and the wreckage of a breakwater by which Herod the Great (the king when Jesus was born, not the Herod who ruled at the time he was crucified) made a harbour here.

Luke spent two years in Caesarea, and this is the place where the Bible says the Holy Ghost visited the Romans, and Jew and Gentile sat down and ate together.

We clambered about the ruined city freely, alone, my soldier friends and I. Their names were Solomon, David and Joseph. Then, on to Haifa, and the soldiers showed me the way to the Zion Hotel. I checked in, and there was a call for me. It was Sarah, who was having me registered to accompany the annual marchers to Jerusalem. She said I had to come back at once. I went to the bus station, asked for the bus to Tel Aviv, got in line and got aboard. Her office closes at 5 p.m. and I did not dare drive. It was so late that one wrong turn would ruin me. Also the roads are rather narrow, asphalt, and winding and the top speed limit by law, anywhere, anytime, is 50 miles an hour, roughly 80 kilometres. We made excellent time on the bus, and I got off at the Tel Aviv station, hopped a local bus with the aid of a police officer, and headed toward Sarah's office after an Israeli in work clothes contributed to make my fare right — and would take nothing back!

When I got there she said that I must go at once to the Army Canteen in Jaffa and get meal tickets for the march! So, I grabbed a taxi (they were available in this area) and off to Jaffa.

Roosky?

I made it just as they were locking up, got in and found that neither of the two men there spoke English. "Francais?" they asked. "Polska? Garmanit? Italiano?" This was too one-sided. I had to bluff a little: "Roosky?" I asked. "Espagnol?" was the answer. "Poco." I said with misgiving. Anyway, in slow Hebrew, mixed with Spanish and an occasional English or German word, we quickly got the message and the tickets.

Then one of them laughed uproariously, and with hodge-podge language and gestures, advised me his friend also spoke Turkish. Giving me credit for English and Russian, this brought the total number of languages involved to NINE. Why did he laugh so? Well, the gist of what he said was, in effect: "Between the three of us we know nine languages — and we can't talk!"

From there, buzzed to the train, express back to Haifa in time for a late supper, where I met Arnold Lonker, the hotel manager, former Hagana commander with some rare stories of the early struggle. And to top off the day, who should walk into the dining room but Mr. Sam Rothberg of Peoria.

International Photo Contest

AN international photographic contest is being sponsored by the International Union of Official Travel Organizations. The competition, initiated by the Philippines, is called "Pearl of the Orient', but is open to all photographers everywhere, both professional and amateur, and carries a First Prize of 1,000 Swiss francs together with a Presidential Citation plaque from the Republic of the Philippines.

Photographs must depict scenic spots or other attractions characteristic of any country, or something of the distinctive culture customs, traditions or folk art of any people. The pictures must be in colour, at least 11"x14" in size, and accompanied by colour transparents. They must be original and unreproduced in any publication.

The closing date of the competition is October 15, 1961 and further details can be obtained from the Government Tourist Corporation.

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TIBERIAS:	8 Rehov Nazareth,	Tel. 92
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SAFAD: (summer only)	Municipality Building,	Tel. 67
BEERSHEBA:	Beit Ha'am,	Tel. 2289
EILAT:	Airport Building,	
KIRYAT GAT:	Beit Ha'am	Tel. 57
ASHKELON:	Clock Tower,	Tel. 559

Chagall Windows for Hadassah On Show at Louvre Museum

By Maurice Carr

PARIS. — THE stained glass windows by Marc Chagall now on display at the Louvre Museum are sublime. After further exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art in New York and on the Pacific coast of America, they will finally reach their permanent home, the synagogue of the Hadassah Medical Centre at Ein Karem.

What of the Gothic gems of medieval Christendom, the windows for instance of the Sainte Chapelle in Paris or of Chartres cathedral? Their magnificence is not to be compared with that of Chagall's handiwork any more than the richly-watered lowlands of the Ile de France a-shimmer with opalescent light can be likened to the arid hills of Judea all incandescent in the sun. Their respective glories are worlds apart.

The blaze of colour produced by the Chagall windows is unimaginable. Even seeing is not quite believing. As with all masterpieces, whether of art or nature, there is more to be perceived — always more and more — than the senses can take in.

• • •

THERE are 12 windows, one for each of the tribes of Israel. For guidance on the dozen themes, the artist turned, naturally, to the Bible, to Jacob's deathbed prophecies for his sons, to Moses' dying blessings for their progeny.

Blue is the dominant tint in the window for Reuben, "unstable as water"; below, fish swim about, while above are birds on the wing. For Simeon, too, there is a symphony in blue, of a harsher tone; it is inset with a winged horse whose forepart is a vicious green, and has a spherical cosmic system, the whole somehow conveying Jacob's curse against "fierce anger", against "cruel wrath."

The priestly Levi has a translucent golden window, with engraved stone tablets, burning candles, surmounted by officious animals and birds poised on either side of flowers and a Shield of David. Judah, from whom "the sceptre shall not depart," is a fiery red, with — from bottom to top — a lion, a glimpse of Jerusalem with its domes and crenellated walls, two hands with fingers outspread in benediction, and a crown, upon which glows the word "Jehovah."

Zebulun, who "shall dwell at the haven of the sea," is largely scarlet, with a dream sailing-vessel in red, green and blue. Issachar, the "strong ass couching down between two burdens," is predominantly green, with abundance of vines and other good things of life; but, as "a servant unto tribute," he is marked with an alien, un-Palestinian townscape.

Dan is blue; Gad — green; Asher — yellowish green; Naphtali — golden; Joseph — golden again, but in a different hue; Benjamin — blue.

There is wondrous harmony as well as diversity. Harmony, because Chagall is everywhere unmistakably Chagall and repeats his familiar *motifs* of fantastic beasts, of disembodied staring eyes, of glorious bouquets, of piled buildings, of flaming candelabras. Yet every window has a life all its own. Nothing could be more dissimilar than, say, the dramatic Naphtali, "the hind let loose," over which hovers an eagle, and the Joseph pastoral, "blessed of the Lord be his land"; or the opulent Asher whose "bread shall be fat," and the tragic-heroic Gad, "whom a troop shall overcome, but he shall overcome at the last," with a clash of shields and spears and monsters.

Viewed at a distance, every window presents an abstract pattern. Close-up, the picture swarms with life, generously, overwhelmingly so. The preparatory sketches on show at the Louvre offer an insight into Chagall's approach to his art: from a childishly simple design he works up a most intricate mass of detail — without loss of the original childishness and simplicity. The reverse procedure is, of course, adopted by most of his contemporaries who strip complexity down to utmost bareness.

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THE Chagall windows are unique in that various hues and gradations are to be found within every single fragment of glass. Charles Marq, member of a famous old French family of artisans, who had earlier helped Chagall to turn out windows for the Metz cathedral, evolved a new process to satisfy the artist's demands. He composed each glass fragment of two layers, using acid to burn out the desired modulations of colour on the topmost surface. Chagall then did his brushwork with grey paint. After that, the glass went into the furnace, and, last of all, the bits were all fastened together, mosaic-fashion, with the usual strips of lead. The luminosity has been suited to the Ein Karem site, which Marq visited.

Chagall, who grows spiritually younger with the passing years, has once more surpassed himself. He rightly attaches little importance to the novel technique utilised in the making of these windows. "When you have something to express," he says, "the means come one way or another. Where does the greatness of the Bible lie? In technique?"

In answer to his own question, he sniffs contemptuously.

Chagall insists that he does not draw his inspiration from the Bible alone. "All the time I was working, I felt my father and my mother were looking over my shoulder, and behind them were Jews, millions of other vanished Jews of yesterday and a thousand years ago."

This millennial procession prompted Chagall, though, to gaiety rather than melancholy. These must surely be the most joyous stained glass windows anywhere on earth. And intermingled with deep reverence, there is impish humour — witness the frolicsome lion of Judah and the absurdly fat wolf that is Benjamin.

Chagall's genius, with its far-reaching sweep down the vista of Jewish history, with its inveterate optimism, its Sabbath festiveness, all but smothers the underlying Kafka-esque disquiet, which he puts into words thus: "I do hope these windows will stand for centuries and centuries, and not be smashed up the day after tomorrow by gunfire or stones."

Stained glass windows for the Hadassah Hospital Synagogue, designed by Marc Chagall and made by Charles Marq. Above is the window representing the tribe of Zebulun and below, that of Reuben.

Courtroom Emotions By Sima

THE Eichmann trial is the subject of a special exhibition of Courtroom drawings by Miron Sima, sponsored by the Prime Minister's Office and Minhal Hasbara. The exhibition will be open at the Jerusalem Artists House until early next month.

Most of the drawings are of the witnesses and the audience, but there are also impressions of Eichmann and the prosecuting and defence counsel.

The drawings are rendered in pencil or in felt-tip ink brush, the latter exploited most effectively. This medium is much more attractive in the original than in the smaller newspaper reproductions of Sima's work in Ha'aretz, the paper for whom he is "covering" the trial.

Sima has not concentrated on likeness or academic drawing, but on getting down an impression of the seething emotions in the courtroom. In many cases he has succeeded most admirably.

Below the head of one witness there is part of the terrifying scene he is describing: a dead babe on a dead mother's breast, lying in a mass grave. The agitated, hysterical head and hands of Mrs. Yoslevska, who climbed out of one of these mass graves, is the outstanding drawing in the show, and also an example of how well the felt brush has been exploited.

Many photographs have been taken of the trial, but this show points up the fact that the artist can still get something into his drawing that goes beyond the "impersonal" lens. M.R.

TALE OF A J.O.B.

By Ephraim Kishon

THE important institution we are about to elaborate upon was established at the turn of the century in the city of Jerusalem with the aim of representing the Jewish community to the Turkish authorities. The community was chafing under a multitude of restrictions at the time, and the officiating Pasha was using haram methods to impose them. That is how the above-mentioned institution was established, under the title of "Jewish-Ottoman Board," and charged with approaching the *goyim* with a view to softening their measures, particularly those concerning the injunction against holding open meetings and erecting closed graveyards.

The Board performed its functions successfully, bribed a Pasha or two, but was in dire need of means to ensure its continuing existence. Where does a Jewish board turn in time of stress? To World Jewry, wherever it may be. And that is how the well-known collection-boxes appeared all over the globe, depicting a poor boy holding a collection-box in his hand, and on it a poor boy with a collection-box on the side of this box the box-holding boy had been reduced to such a size there isn't any use going on). Anyway, the results were extremely encouraging, and the boxes filled up with the means of purchasing freedom of congregation from the Turks. At that time the whole country used to sing the popular ditty:

We have a country, be glad
But danger lurks
The country is very sad
It was conquered by the Turks
Al-al-al-al-al
Who'll help, who'll help
We need money toward
The Jewish-Ottoman Board

World Jewry turned a responsive ear to the Board's plea because it felt that each coin constituted an important step towards something. Their generous reaction forced the Board to widen its ranks. Offices were built, office desks placed inside, and membership on the Board became one of the safest jobs in the country. The monthly contribution was never reckoned anybody's duty, however: if a Jew wanted to give — he gave, if he didn't — he didn't, the filthy traitor.

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DURING this blessed stage of continuing expansion, a heavy blow descended on the institution. The Ottomans were driven from the land, to be replaced by the English, who not only permitted the holding of open meetings and the erection of closed graveyards, but actually encouraged them. The situation became rather delicate. All the Board's efforts to renew the injunction splintered on the wall of indifference created by a hostile colonial power. The famous Singapore Congress, called to discuss the gravity of the situation, decided unanimously that the Jewish-Ottoman Board must carry on with its holy aims despite all obstacles. It is hard to do justice to the enthusiasm with which this declaration was received. The closing session accepted a resolution to augment the establishment by 6,000 additional clerks, and double the boxes both in number and in size. The Board began carrying out these decisions with redoubled

energy. What is more, it enlarged its scope of action with a new popular movement, "A bird in every kindergarten!" (In the matter of the injunction against public gatherings and graveyards no change for the good was recorded. The Turks didn't come back either.)

It is worthy of note that the Board supplied the kindergartens not only with birds, but with cages and first-rate bird-food as well. At this stage the J.O.B.-niks reached the zenith of their popularity.

• • •

THEN a new blow fell. As the reader may remember, a Jewish State was born. The ground slipped away completely from under the feet of the Jewish-Ottoman Board. Freedom of congregation and erection of graveyards were reduced to rather natural phenomena, and birds had become quite beautifully established in the kindergartens. The eyes of the whole country turned to the venerable Board: would they find a way out of their dilemma?

The conclusive reply was offered at the 23rd Congress of Copenhagen, in the "Principle of Existence" pamphlet. Confirmed by all 13,000 delegates, it read as follows:

The Jewish-Ottoman Board must exist:

a. Because it provides a living for its 67,000 clerks;
b. Because each clerk has a family;
c. Because each family has children;
d. Because you just don't break up an institution like that.

The 14,000 delegates (in the course of the debate another 1,000 were enlisted) gave their unqualified approval to the pamphlet, and at the close of the Congress all sang enthusiastically:

We have country, be glad
But danger lurks
We have a country, be glad
It was conquered by the Turks...

Since the existence of the J.O.B. had been unanimously ensured, only a single question remained: what would the huge institution act upon? With what would it justify its existence? Employment experts were brought here and public tenders published to recover the J.O.B.'s lost aim. Final plans were drafted for the new central building, six storeys high. Cult of kindergartens was intensified under the slogan, "A flower-pot in every window." The movement "One clerk—one tree" called upon loyal citizens to plant a tree in the name of each J.O.B. clerk. The 99,000 new saplings added splendour to the scenic beauties of our young country....

Despite these immense achievements, it became clear that the J.O.B. couldn't go on for ever without official seal. The 47th congress (New Zealand) decided to issue a dramatic call to the Israel Government to grant official standing to the teeming institution, "and free 136,000 organised Jewish clerks and voters from the bugbear of unemployment."

The Authorities granted only a tiny part of J.O.B.'s demands, as befits a democratic regime primarily responsible to the masses. It was legally decreed that J.O.B. has no right whatever to exact donations from the State's citizens under any but the most specific circumstances, e.g.:

If they inhabit a house
If they drink water
If they go to the cinema
If they smoke
If they earn a salary
If they are over three years old

In order to carry out this new arrangement effectively, 28 new buildings were appropriated. The population received the sovereign decree with due understanding, as everyone realised that, if not for the Board, there would be no chance whatever of achieving freedom of congregation from the Turkish rulers.

Because, as long as you ask them to give for a really good cause — Jews Never Fail!

By arrangement with Ma'ariv

CURTAIN RAISER

By HORATIO

WE had occasion last week to spend a pleasant hour in the company of a gracious lady of the theatre. "So you are celebrating your forty years on the stage" we said by way of an opening. "Forty years on the Hebrew stage" she replied, stressing the word "Hebrew." "Before that I spent five years in the Russian theatre, would you want to know how old I am?" she asked with a charming smile. "But I know already; you are 45." Miriam Bernstein-Cohen heartily agreed.

The conversation took place in the actress' Tel Aviv apartment, and there was a third person present, a handsome young man who was introduced to us as Dahn Bar-Geva, the author and director of a one-act play which will be presented on Friday, June 30, when the Chamber Theatre will celebrate Miriam Bernstein-Cohen's jubilee - minus - ten. He too listened with fascination to our hostess' reminiscences, most of them concerning events having taken place before he was born.

BERNSTEIN-COHEN

She was the first professional actress in the country when she arrived in 1921, but she found here three male colleagues. The four of them and a director by the monotonous name David Davidov, founded a theatre, and performed Strindberg, Tolstoy, Ibsen, Sholem Aleichem. They also staged the first original Hebrew play in history — something based on the Song of Songs. The name of the theatre was simply Teatron Ivri, Hebrew Theatre. The performances took place in the Eden Cinema in Tel Aviv, and were financed by its owner, who would spend £60-£50 on a production, and didn't get rich on the deal; neither did any of the actors. However, they all managed to save up a few pounds and went to Berlin, which in those days was not only the scene of history's most fabulous inflation, where a pound sterling could buy weeks of food and lodging, but also the theatre capital of the world. The young people spent several months there studying under some of the world's greats, including Max Reinhardt, and returned to Palestine, to found a new theatre. It was named Teatron Eretz-Israeli, or TAI for short, and the premiere took place auspiciously on the same day as the cornerstone laying of the Hebrew University on Mount Scopus.

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THERE were tours abroad, the whole theatre and Miriam Bernstein-Cohen by herself, reading modern Hebrew poetry, the Bible. They didn't get rich on TAI either, and went bankrupt a number of times, which didn't at all dampen their enthusiasm. In 1934 she and a number of colleagues founded a comedy theatre which took over a sports hall located on the spot now occupied by the Chamber Theatre on Yachmani Street. All went well for two years till the April 1936 Arab riots in Haifa which sent a wave of refugees down to Tel Aviv. Several hundred of them were given shelter in the theatre, and they stripped the place bare of curtains, costumes, stage props. It spelled the end of the enterprise.

For the past nine years Miriam Bernstein-Cohen has been an adornment of the Chamber Theatre. Between appearances and rehearsals she teaches (some of her star pupils in the past: Batya Lanzet, Raphael Klatzkin), and writes. She has just finished a reference book on the theatre for young people; is preparing for publication a volume of collected articles on the theatre written over many years; is working on a collection of poems written over a lifetime; has a novel in outline stage, is planning a book of memoirs. All of which is a rather ambitious schedule for a woman of 45.

• • •

"MARY Stuart", which had its real premiere at the Chamber Theatre on January 31, will have another on July 4, with the press invited and the usual fanfare accompanying the launching of a new production. The reason for this unusual event — drastic changes in the cast, caused by Hanna Meron's temporary retirement from the boards owing to what the Victorians used to call a delicate condition. Orna Porat, who until now played the good Mary Stuart, will take over Hanna Meron's part of the bad Queen Elizabeth, and Ratya Lancet will step into the vacated role of the Queen of Scots. The other major changes are Nathan Cogan taking over the part of the Earl of Shrewsbury from Avraham Ben-Yosef,

ORNA PORAT

and Oded Teomi playing Sir Edward Mortimer in place of Oded Kotler. A week after the second launching, "Mary Stuart" will, for the first time, leave Tel Aviv for a tour of the country.

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ON July 9 the Chamber Theatre will have another premiere; this time a real one, of "The Caretaker" by the young British playwright Harold Pinter, with Avraham Ben-Yosef, Ory Levy and Ilya Gorlitzky playing the major parts under Shimon Bunim's direction. Cameri is also preparing a new Friday-night treat, two short plays, "The Zoo Story" by the far-out American John Albee, and "Crapp's Last Tape", by the still further-out Franco-Irish Samuel Beckett. Zalman Lebush will direct. Which doesn't mean that the "Evenings with Bernard Shaw" with Orna Porat and Yosef Yadin will be laid to rest; the public outside of Tel Aviv still loves it.

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WITH Ephraim Kishon's "Haketuba" its first solid hit in many a season, Ohel is having internal troubles. The struggle between the have-nots (hired actors) against the haves (members of the collective) produced a new management committee constituted of the two hardy perennials Zvi Barahan and Ben-Zion Silberg representing the haves, and Raphael Shemer and Tova Pardo for the have-nots. The upheaval also brought the resignation of the administrative director Eliezer Tzur, and of the secretary of the repertory committee Yoram Marmor.

Artistic plans for the future are hazy. The new management is winding up negotiations with a director from the State Theatre of Lodz, Poland, named Kazimiers Dymek. He is supposed to arrive here on September 1, to direct a yet unnamed play.

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STRANGE doings are taking place these days back and front stage of Habimah under the direction of Peter Coe. Seasoned actors with creaking limbs are taking fencing lessons along with brawny extras, the stage is being pushed half a metre out in front and a whole metre in the back; new air-conditioning equipment is being installed for the benefit of the audience and even more of the cast of "Julius Caesar" which will shout and brawl encased in steel armour and heavy togas, in July.

The structural changes at the Habimah stage, we were told by the production's press agent Shmuel Shai will permanently improve some of the notorious acoustical defects of the hall by closing holes in the back which until now have played havoc with the sound "Julius Caesar". Mr. Shai also told us with bated breath will be the biggest production ever staged in the Israeli theatre, with a cast of FIFTY.

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THERE'LL be a much larger cast though in the Festival of Communities which will take place on July 5, at the Frederic Mann Auditorium, sponsored by the awesome trio of the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Histadrut Cultural Centre, and the Auditorium management. Participating will be authentic folklore groups of immigrants from the Yemen, Aden, Kochin, the Atlas Mountains, Libya, Bokhara, and countries of Eastern Europe, as well as of the Arab, Druse and Circassian communities. 350 performers in all. Shulamit Bat-Dori is staging the grandiose show, and Yitzhak Graziani is its musical director.

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THE owners of the "Small Hours" club in Safad, which re-opens for the season on July 1, have read in this column about "El-Hammam" in Jaffa, and want it to be known that the idea of opening a cabaret in a Turkish bath originated with them, a year before the two Tel Aviv geniuses thought of it. They also want it to be known that the steam pipes in their establishment have been replaced by air-conditioning. So we are making it all known, glad to be of service to those whose ideas contribute to the progress of humanity.

E. Hillaby

DUGITH Gallery on Tel Aviv's Frishman Street is showing a collection of paintings of a type not previously seen here. These are works in the traditional Chinese manner by Estelle Hillaby, a young woman who was born in Shanghai, spent several years in the U.S. and England, went back to the Far East and now lives in Hong Kong. She is at present visiting her parents who have settled in Israel. She works for a newspaper and regards painting as her hobby and it was the fascination exercised by the works of the old Chinese masters that induced her to learn their manner.

The essentials of Chinese art were expressed some fifteen hundred years ago in the Six Principles set out by the painter and theorist Hsieh Ho and apparently they are still adhered to, although with the new forces at work in China it is difficult to believe that the younger artists are not seeking new ways of expression. As Estelle Hillaby describes the methods of teaching, almost anybody can learn to paint in the Chinese manner for it is a matter of manual dexterity. The teachers are specialists, that is, one teaches only landscape and flower painting, another figure painting, a third concentrates on brushwork, taking trees and bamboo shoots as the subject. The pupil copies the work of the master, making innumerable studies until at last the particular technique is mastered. But as one can see from Miss Hillaby's own work, so rhythmical is the brushwork, so charming the arrangements that even if inspired or genuine feeling is lacking, the results are agreeable to the eye.

Of course, there was far more than mere technique to the works of the great masters, as Wang Wei expressed it over a thousand years ago: "I unroll a picture and examine the inscription and meditate upon mountains and water which are foreign to me. Verdant forests raise the wind; foaming waters stir the torrent of the streams. Wonderful indeed! Such a painting cannot be achieved by the skilful use of fingers and hands alone, but only by the exercise of the spirit. This is the true significance of painting."

S. Itzkowitz

SHLOMO Itzkowitz, a veteran painter from Haifa whose work does not appear to have been shown in Tel Aviv before, is now holding an exhibition at the Z.O.A. House, prior to taking his paintings to the U.S.A. for exhibition.

Most of his paintings are abstracts although the titles indicate that many of them derived their impulse from landscape and there is often a hint of rocks and water. Mr. Itzkowitz loves vivid colour and most of the works are a maze of bright reds, blues, yellows which are woven together into an undulating pattern. There are also a number of recognisable flower pieces, with the various elements woven together into an all-over pattern somewhat reminiscent of Agadati's paintings on silk. The monochrome paintings, of which there are several examples, are more sensitive and in this genre he has some evocative impressions of lakes, trees and rocky earth.

Ruth Arion

RUTH Arion is showing a series of "paintings in enamel" at Beit Sokolow. These are small squares or medallions of brightly coloured enamels put together in abstract designs and nicely mounted and framed. She uses some beautiful blues and greens and some of the pieces make attractive pieces of decoration. In some of the pieces silver ornamentation is effectively introduced.

Alice Braun

THE Foyer Culturel of the French Embassy (70 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv) is currently showing an exhibition of oils and pastels by Alice Braun, a painter from Paris who is here on a visit. She takes the world of the theatre as her subject and there are several studies of ballet dancers, of clowns and of marionettes. She is competent and assured in her handling of the brush and especially expressive are those works which have a macabre element.

S.W.

SHOWS IN TEL AVIV

MIRON SIMA: "The witness Yoslevska"

SHLOMO ITZKOWITZ: "Composition".

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SUPREMACY OF ISLAM

CONTEMPORARY ARAB POLITICS: A Concise History by George E. Kirk. Frederick Praeger, New York, 1961. 331 pp. Maps. Index. $5.95.

By Nissim Rejwan

PROFESSOR Kirk's new book poses an old and important question. Is it possible to be detached or "objective" about events occurring under one's very nose — especially when these events are the outcome of political actions involving questions of right and wrong? Over a century ago Cardinal Newman wrote: "I am not a politician; I am proposing no measures, but exposing a fallacy and resisting a pretence". The author of "Contemporary Arab Politics", who considers this saying illustrative of his own attitude, says in his Introduction that for him the dispassionate review of causes and events is "a luxury reserved for the historian belonging to a later generation or enjoying an exceptional degree of personal detachment." Mr. Kirk "cannot pretend to possess that quality of detachment".

The fallacy the author sets out to expose is that the problems of the Arab world today are primarily those of economic development and social evolution of an "underdeveloped" region, and that these problems can be meaningfully understood without regard to the political cross-currents by which that region is teased. What Professor Kirk means by this somewhat generalized and cryptic thesis is revealed as the book progresses. On page 18, in the Chapter entitled "The Myth of the Fourteenth Muslim Century" (approximately 1883-1980 C.E.), he points out that, while it would clearly be unreasonable "to chide a re-emergent society for wishing to be physically strong... it would be wilful obscurantism not to recognize the intoxicating allure which the prospect of power holds for the Muslim Arabs." Power, he continues, does not only offer them security against foreign interference, but it would also mean "the fulfilment of Allah's assurance that Dar ul-Islam (the Realm of Islam) shall be supreme and that the unbelievers shall meekly pay it tribute". These sentiments may sound extreme and sometimes even alarmist; yet, although the author refrain from dwelling on the point, it is only fair to point out that some of the theoreticians and ideologues of modern Arab nationalism and Pan-Arabism openly speak of the day when the Arabs will inherit the earth. The West (including Russia), they argue, will inevitably be annihilated by atomic warfare, and the Arab East will then become the only seat of culture and source of light — and the true heir of a foredoomed Western civilization.

The Arab Myth

The myth of the present Moslem century is, of course, that which the Arab nationalist movement has evolved around its experience. It in fact constitutes a whole mythology: there is the myth of the series of Western "betrayals" of the Arabs extending from their first association with Europe in 1916; there is the myth which seeks to shift responsibility for Arab and Moslem backwardness, first to the rise and expansion of the Ottoman Empire, then to the Mongol invasion, and then again to the Crusades (which President Abdul Nasser has described as being "the beginning of the dark ages in our country"); there is then the attempt to appropriate all previous civilizations that have arisen and flourished on the sacred soil of "the fatherland" — extending, as it is, "from the shores of the Atlantic in the West to the Arab (Persian) Gulf in the East".

Great Divide

The author turns to his subject-proper in Chapter Two, beginning with the 1948 Palestine War — which constituted, "far more than did World War II, the great divide of contemporary Middle Eastern history" — and concluding with the Free Officers' seizure of power in Egypt in 1952. Chapter Three, "Free Officers Lose their Freedom," treats of the fortunes of the new military regime in Cairo up to the announcement of the Czech arms deal. Here the author dismisses the theory that the February 1955 Gaza raid was "one of the most fateful dates in Middle Eastern history", and refutes the implication that it was largely responsible for Nasser's ultimately turning to Moscow for arms.

At the end of this chapter, however, the author adds the following "afterthought":

> In the course of a political scandal in Israel in the fall of 1960, veiled reference was made to "a disastrous security operation" in 1954, which was generally connected with the alleged espionage and sabotage group brought to trial in Egypt at that time. An editorial in "The Times" ("The Lavon Affair," November 3, 1960) asked whether this "security operation" had been "a clumsy attempt to exacerbate relations between the United States and Egypt by promoting what would look like sabotage acts against American institutions in Egypt." If the Israeli Army did attempt such an agent-provocateur operation, it bore much greater responsibility for the chain of events leading to the Egyptian-Soviet arms deal than has been implied in this chapter.

The title of Chapter Four is "The Great Divorce". It takes up nearly a quarter of the book and is concerned with Anglo-American differences and wranglings over Arab affairs rather than with contemporary Arab politics proper. It is a reasoned, well-argued and copiously documented British indictment of American attitudes towards Britain's interests in the Middle East. It tells a melancholy, bitter and shameful tale brought up to the aftermath of the military operations in Suez.

Mr. Kirk's brief but comprehensive survey of the Arab political scene then takes the reader from the proclamation of the Eisenhower Doctrine, through Egypt's annexation of Syria, the civil war in Lebanon, the July revolution in Iraq ("Iraq Reverts to Type"), Nasser's anti-Kassem crusade, up to the "Cleopatra" incident. The conclusion to his last Chapter, "Abul Nasser at Damascus — or the New Saint Paul," is typical of Prof. Kirk's manner and temperament. Quoting the government-controlled Cairo daily "Al-Gumhouriyya's" dictum: "Russia has supplied us with a loan of 900 million rubles for the High Dam, while America has supplied us with 900,000 refugees from Palestine... Russia gave us experts and officials, and America spies and intriguers", he wryly comments: "While ancient Egypt had been ruled under the "double crown", revolutionary modern Egypt, and now the UAR, was kept going by a systematic practice of double-talk". (Page 171.) There is a valuable Appendix on Egyptian Land Reform.

Hostile to Zionism

The author's attitude to Israel and Zionism remains harshly sceptical and almost always hostile, and no opportunity is missed of attacking those wicked "Zionists". It becomes almost irritating sometimes: in a footnote on the attitude of some British "Liberal" newspapers during the Suez campaign, for instance, the author cites George Lichtheim as saying that the furore these newspapers raised about the affair had disclosed that "a good many liberal intellectuals are a little soft in the head", but that, then, "that is not exactly a new discovery". To which Mr. Kirk adds, gratuitously and rather uncharitably, "It was, indeed, no discovery to Zionists," who had been systematically exploiting that same softness for the past 40 years". (Page 200). But, then, Professor Kirk disarmed his critics by admitting right at the start that he was no detached observer!

BEZALEL SCHATZ: Entrance doors to Yad Vashem Memorial Shrine (Iron).

Speaking Real Cool Like

DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN SLANG, Compiled and Edited by Harold Wentworth, Ph.D. and Stuart Berg Flexner, M.A. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. 669 pp. (Available on loan at the URIE Libraries in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.)

By Mendel Kohansky

THE inventiveness, vitality and richness of American slang has finally been given a massive tribute in this scholarly work which contains more than 8,000 entries.

In his introduction, Stuart Berg Flexner attributes the richness of American slang primarily to the geographic and social mobility as well as to the imagination, self-confidence and optimism of the American people. The American habit of moving from place to place and from job to job causes the spread of regional and group terms till they come into general use; the restlessness of the American people, which constantly creates new situations, calls for the invention of new words. Americans often act and speak as if they were visiting and observing. As a result, ordinary experiences seem to them unique and colourful, deserving of colourful, forceful speech.

The sources of American slang are colloquialisms; dialects (local and ethnic-immigrant); cant — words and idioms used by specific occupational, social or age groups; jargon — the technical or even secret vocabulary of such a sub-group; and, the least respectable, argot, the idiom of the professional criminals. Slang is that part of those vocabularies which becomes intelligible to large portions of the population, though not accepted as good, formal usage.

As an illustration, Mr. Flexner brings a sentence in standard English and its equivalents in colloquialism, dialect, cant, jargon, argot and slang.

> Using standard language, one may say: "Sir, you speak English well." Colloquially, the same sentence may sound: "Friend, you talk plain and hit the nail right on the head." A Jew of Eastern European origin will compliment a fellow immigrant with the words: "Landsman, your English is plenty allright already"; while in the dialect of the South this would be said in musical tones "Cousin, y'all talk mighty fine." A psychiatrist who can't help speaking professional cant, will say to a patient: "You are free of anxieties related to interpersonal communication." And, finally, a Damon Runyon character will let himself go with "Duchess, lets have a bowl of chalk." In the latest slang this statement can be said colourfully though not correctly: "Doll, you come out with straight jazz, real cool like."

Escaping Dullness

Why do people speak slang? It is to escape the dullness of standard language, to appear as a pleasing, forceful personality ("a regular guy"), to express one's anti-intellectuality and rejection of standard morality. Consequently, slang has few complimentary synonyms for "gentleman," "good girl," for a woman who is a good wife and mother, for an honest, hard-working man; its vocabulary purposely expresses amorality and cynicism.

When we say in standard English that a person was "drunk" last night, we use a word expressing a measure of superiority and disapproval of the state; but we approve and we sort of identify ourselves with the experience when we say that he was cock-eyed, clobbered, half-crocked, feeling no pain, boozed up, all greased up, higher than a kite, four sheets to the wind, lit up like a Christmas tree. Sobriety, temperance, prudence, thrift are words of high esteem, but in slang a person possessed of these virtues is called a square, a boob, a creep, a droop, a goof, a jerk — words whose very sound is full of contempt.

Slang words for sex carry little emotional meaning, and they usually describe the mechanical act, with a more or less derogatory connotation. In this connection it is interesting to note that slang words for the sex act also mean cheating and being unsuccessful. Slang also connects sex with food. An attractive girl is called a dish, tomato, hot tamale, chick, jelly roll, peach. Mr. Flexner explains it — not very convincingly — by the fact that food and sex are man's major sensuous experiences, are shared by all social-groups, and appeal to the same senses, so that there is bound to be an overlapping of terms.

> Of all the ethnic groups which contributed heavily to the treasury of American slang, Jews seem to be in the first place. For some obscure reason most of the slang words of Yiddish origin begin with the sound "sch," and so we have schadchen (marriage broker), schamus (police officer), schlack (inferior merchandise), schlepp (drag), schloomp (fool), schmaltz (cheap sentiment), schmear (bribe), schmooze (talk idly), schmendrick (a completely foolish person), schmoe (someone naive), schnorrer (beggar), and the sound "sch" as a prefix used as a sign of contempt, like mish-schmish, Oedipus-schmoedipus (referring to the complex, of course).

It is estimated that the average American has a vocabulary, mostly passive, of 10 to 20 thousand words, out of which an estimated 2,000 are slang. This would explain the state of bewilderment striking the British and visitors from other English-speaking countries in America on their first contact with the natives.

REVOLUTION IN AFRICA

THE AFRICAN REVOLUTION, by James Cameron. Thames & Hudson, London. 199 pp. 18s.

A NEW DEAL IN CENTRAL AFRICA, Edited by Colin Leys and Cranford Pratt. Heinemann, London. 236 pp. 21s.

THE KNIGHTS OF BORNU, by Douglas Botting. 178 pp. 16s.

A FLYSWITCH FOR THE SULTAN, by D. Bates. Hart-Davis, London. 191 pp. 18s.

By Paula Arnold

JAMES Cameron, still under 50, has made a name for himself among foreign correspondents by his integrity, his liberal outlook, his knowledge of countries and men, and his sparse, hard-hitting style. All these points make his book on the new Africa an indispensable reference volume. On the whole this is an objective, distilled history of each country, with a description of contemporary conditions and the current leaders.

That a short book of this kind, encompassing a huge continent with the greatest imaginable diversity among its 200 million people, of whom only 5 million are white, who speak 700 languages and are at quite different stages of development — that such a book give only facts and problems in a condensed form, is a matter of course.

The quietest revolution of all has taken place in Sierra Leone, where there were no disturbances. In connection with the Kenya troubles, Cameron reminds us that as long ago as 1920 the conservative Colonial Secretary, the Duke of Devonshire, said formally: "The interests of the Africans must be paramount, and where they run counter to those of the new immigrants, the former must remain victorious." In Tanganyika there is a unique problem: this region has been almost untouched by disturbance, thanks both to the British administrators and to the national leader, Dr Nyerere. He is a convinced adherent of the parliamentary system. But there is no opposition, so how can it work? Nyerere says quite reasonably that he cannot be expected artificially to divide a united people!

Of the Central African Federation he says that it is sure to explode in the near future, "like a pressure cooker, as has been said of Israel." Here we must correct a misconception of the usually well-informed author. When Gershon Agron coined the expression in relation to Israel, what he meant was that calling Israel a melting pot was not enough — integration of new immigrants took place here so quickly that it might well be called a pressure cooker. He was not referring to the possibilities of explosion at all!

* * *

THE book on Central Africa consists of an excellent series of essays. Like Cameron's study, in the fast flow of events in Africa it is bound to be outdated as regards contemporary conditions, but its historical parts — are of lasting value. It is of interest to note that in 1930 the white settlers of Northern Rhodesia (a small minority among Africans, while in Southern Rhodesia they were numerous even then) could threaten the then Colonial Secretary, Lord Passfield, a Socialist, in the following words: "Faced with the declared determination of the Imperial Government to prefer the interests of alien and barbarous races to those of its own, they (the settlers) may seek, and find, sympathy and aid... from neighbouring colonies enjoying freer institutions." This would be unthinkable today! Another point often forgotten now is that the triumph of Dr. Malan in South Africa, in 1948, made the Rhodesian white settlers reconsider their threats — for Afrikaans domination would have been unacceptable even to these die-hard Tories.

There are most interesting chapters on economy, and several hopeful ones on the New Deal, envisaging gradual adjustment to an African majority. In view of the situation in neighbouring Congo, it must be said that whatever the pressure brought on the British Government by the white settlers, Britain has so far come out very well. The authors hope that when — they do not even say if — federation, an unlucky experiment, is ended, there will be no major flare-up.

* * *

"THE Knights of Bornu" is a freshly written, very youthful and ingenious travel book, telling the story of an archaeological expedition to Lake Chad — which found nothing new. However, the author has a painter's eye and is interested in visual and social phenomena. Thus the charming custom of giving little presents to the stranger, without thought of payment, practised by children and women of remote villages, is delightful, especially in contrast to the begging customs of other African lands. It was new to me also that the cattle of the famous Cow Fulani do not graze on *terra firma*, there being nothing to eat there, but spend their time swimming in the lake and feeding on the islands of decocted vegetation there, aided by their enormous, hollow, dome-shaped horns which make floating easy.

On the whole, however, this is very light fare, and not even the members of the expedition come out as human beings.

* * *

MR. Bates' series of sketches on Tanganyika are a very different kettle of fish. While entertaining from first to last, the book is based on solid knowledge of the land and the people, and it is outspoken in every sense of the word. "Up to the end of the 'twenties men were recruited for the Colonial Administrative Service mainly from individuals who were bored by routine and slow promotion in the Army, or the Navy, from those who had acquired some experience of Africa in other fields, like S.A. Police, and from men who although they had failed to reach the sixth form of the better-known public schools had some useful relations and a liking for outdoor life." Don't we know these administrators!

Mr. Bates also endears himself to the reader by the ability to laugh at himself, and by his understanding of the African, without the least superiority complex showing. There are some illuminating chapters on Abyssinia during the war, when Mr. Bates had to undertake many things, among them the running of a brothel.

Mobile Library Vans For Immigrant Settlements

TWO library vans presented by the Edward James de Rothschild Memorial Group were turned over to their recipients this week: one to the Ministry of Education and Culture for use in immigrant settlements; the other to the Municipality of Jerusalem.

The two mobile libraries, the latest gift of the Rothschild family to the people of Israel, will each be stocked with some 1,500 Hebrew books and will circulate in newcomers' areas with the aim of building up reading habits among the young and, if possible, among their parents too.

The vans were specially designed and built in England to meet local needs and are electrically ventilated, well-lit and fitted with a special battery as well as a long power line that can be plugged in at the nearest socket at stopping points.

The Rothschild Memorial Group regard the gift as an experiment to be watched for evaluation in further educational enterprise here. The Group has added a $9,000 fund to be spent by a Board of Trustees on additional facilities such as records and films for circulation together with the books. Contacts with youngsters will also be made through schoolmasters.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

A NEW book about the Holocaust with a "new slant" has been published by Sifriyat Poalim. Called Anu Ma'ashimim [illegible] (We Accuse, translated from the Polish by Eliahu Porat, 222 pp.) it contains the stories of nine children who survived the "final solution." The stories were compiled by Lena Kichler-Zilbermann, who devoted herself to refugee children in Europe after the War and interviewed tens of them, almost against her will, for, though she wanted them to forget, she wanted the rest of the world to remember.

Apart from the overall terror and heartbreak, most of these stories also reveal in one way or another the amazing courage and will-power, and the immense spirit of resistance brought out under stress in even the youngest children.

There is Mania, for instance, who by smuggling and black-marketeering kept a whole family alive. One part of her story recounts how she had to smuggle children out of the ghetto to "safety" (she was about 10 years old at the time!):

> I was terribly afraid to take those children but their father had brought them to our house — so what could I do? The small boy (aged three) didn't want to go and kept crying for his mother. He even ran away from me. I couldn't make him stop. I myself was still a child and I didn't know how to handle children, how to make him obey me. I remember, when we reached the barbed wire (with the German sentries within earshot!) I knelt down on my knees and begged him to stop crying. I was so terribly frightened then. I will never forget it.

Hella, who was eight when interviewed, tells her story in a childish way, sometimes bursting into tears in the middle. But she remembers perfectly:

> And then daddy went to live by himself because he was terribly afraid. And then there was a ghetto. And then mummy gave me to a strange woman to hide me. There I cried a lot because she kept me in a tiny room and there were mice there and I was afraid of them. It was dark and I couldn't see anything. I didn't have anything to play with. And there was a man who beat me all the time because I cried. But I had to cry... I was so afraid I had to cry... That's ridiculous, isn't it, that there were other children who were much younger and they didn't cry, and I was a big girl (she was four then) and I cried all the time.

And after the War is over and both her parents murdered: "I couldn't sleep at night. I only cried and cried all the time. I was so sad that I couldn't play with other children."

So, "they accuse," if only for all those tears — indeed they do!

•

A STEEP incline in price marks Am Oved's latest pocket-edition — IL1.75, though for subscribers to the series the price is kept considerably lower — 80 agorot. The present volume contains a fine example of modern literature: Giuseppe Tomasi di Lampedusa's "Il Gattopardo," very well translated, despite an unlucky choice of words now and then, by Pnina Bat-Shlio; Habardeles [illegible] 214 pp.).

The decline and fall of a Sicilian aristocracy is described against the background of social and economic upheavals in Italy of the 1860s. Di Lampedusa's power lies first and foremost in his eye for detail and a frequent insertion of seeming trivialities, often charged with symbolism. (A review of the English translation of this book appeared in these columns on September 2, 1960. Ed.)

M.A.

. . . and English

TWO excellent religious anthologies have been published by Mentor Books. **A Treasury of Early Christianity** (75 cents) represents a masterpiece of editing by Anne Fremantle. Anyone who has dipped into the writings of the Church Fathers will know how difficult they are to read and will appreciate this selection, which covers a broad field — Christian ethics and ideals, theology and philosophy, tales of the early fathers and martyrs, polemics, prayers and poems. Each excerpt is prefaced by a useful introduction dealing with its author and the historical and religious perspective.

Much of the early Christian literature (like Jewish literature of the time) is *against* rather than *for*. Heretics inspired some of the best Christian literature — even though, as Miss Fremantle points out, "The Christian reaction to heretics was brutal. 'If thine eye offend thee, pluck it out,' Jesus had said. And the Church did just that."

There is a wealth of variety in this material ranging from Justin Martyr's famous "Dialogue with Trypho the Jew" to Origen's strictures "On Female Dress", and from the various Christian creeds, dogmas and councils to stories of asceticism and the desperate fight for chastity.

•

The Teachings of the Mystics (50 cents) is inevitably marked by less variety, because of the basic sameness of the mystical experience. Walter T. Stace, the editor, provides an excellent introduction and ample explanatory notes to his selections of mystical writings from many sources — including Hindu, Buddhist, Moslem, Christian, Jewish and Arthur Koestler. He distinguishes between the two main types of mystical experience — the extrovertive, which looks outward and through the physical senses finds the One in the external world; and the introvertive, which turns inward and finds the One at the bottom of the self. The latter represents the main strand of world mysticism. But all mysticism involves the apprehension of an ultimate non-sensuous unity in all things. Some mystics identify the One pantheistically; the religious mystics identify the One with God. The mystic experience is generally described only cursorily — it remains essentially indescribable, although much has been written about the philosophy of mysticism.

Despite the similarity in the ultimate mystical experience, there is infinite variety in the road to that experience. Many streams of consciousness empty themselves into the sea of Oneness; this volume brilliantly follows their course and I particularly recommend the denigration of the Zen craze and the appreciation of the purity of Plotinus. The editor also points out that in Christianity, Judaism and Islam the soul which is in mystical union with God can never achieve identification — and he suggests that what is meant by mysticism in Jewry is not what is meant by mysticism elsewhere.

G.W.

LORRAINE Hansberry's A Raisin in the Sun (Signet) is the play which, two years ago, was the sensation of Broadway, receiving an impressive array of prizes. It was given a lamentable production in Israel last winter.

It is the story of a working-class Negro family in Chicago, and its efforts to break out of the confines of their social and economic status — in a country which worships success and proclaims equality of opportunity for all its citizens.

The writing is undistinguished, the characters stock, and the plot shows little inventiveness. However, it is easy to explain its success on the American stage, not only by the appalling aridity of recent American playwriting. The subject of "A Raisin in the Sun" is fresh, hitherto avoided by the theatre, and the speech and behaviour of the characters have a ring of authenticity.

M.M.

Stamp of the Week

The International University Games, to be held in Sofia from August 26 to September 3, will be marked by the issue of six special Bulgarian stamps. One has a view of the new Sofia Sports Stadium and the others have designs cleverly symbolic of different games and field events.

C.W. HILL.

Autobiography of a Convert to Judaism

SO STRANGE MY PATH by Abraham I. Carmel. MRY Foundation Inc.; New York and London. 239 pp.; 25/-.

ALTHOUGH proselytes are a constantly recurring phenomenon in Jewish history, few of them have written an account of their motivations. The best-known book on the subject is Aime Pallière never actually adopted Sanctuary" which appeared early this century (although Pallière's "The Unknown ed Judaism fully). The autobiography of Abraham I. Carmel (né Kenneth Charles Cox) comes therefore in an almost unploughed field and, although not a profound work, sheds interesting light on the subject.

Mr. Carmel was born into an English Protestant family. He was almost naturally religion-intoxicated and his main recreation at the age of eight was dressing up as a minister and delivering sermons. His disillusionment with Protestantism stemmed from his teens when he found it lacking authority and vitality. As a white man in search of God, he flirted with various varieties of religious experience — Christian sects, Buddhism and even Reform Judaism (which he found anaemic and offering little more than could be found in Unitarianism). Like so many others in this dilemma, he found his refuge in Catholicism which provided him with authority, a cast-iron framework and colourful ceremonial. He writes:

> Everything in the Catholic Church was eloquent of security. It amounted to a spiritual insurance policy. Sign on the dotted line and the Church — like a sort of spiritual Thomas Cook and Sons — would see you and your luggage of cares and responsibilities safely into the Happy Land.

So enthusiastic was Mr. Carmel about Catholicism that he even became a priest. He pursued his lengthy seminary studies and, after ordination, devoted himself to social work in a Scottish town. But he was suspended from his duties and he attributes this decision to the bigotry of his superiors. To what extent his basic doubts preceded his suspension is unclear but certainly they now received a fillip. His growing disillusionment with Catholicism was coupled with an interest in Judaism, initially inspired by Klausner's book on Jesus, which showed him that Judaism was a parent religion and Jesus, a practising Jew.

Difficult Road

The final road to Judaism was not easy. He left his residence and was eventually engaged as a teacher in the fashionable Jewish secondary school, Carmel College. He had the usual struggle with the Bet Din who "ultimately saw the light" and permitted him to become a Jew. But he adds "only the very sincere or the very insane would submit to the tests and trials imposed by the Bet Din." And so he underwent circumcision — which, he stresses, is a far more painful and distressing operation than most Jews realize — and entered the fold.

Mr. Carmel seems ideally suited for British Jewry — one cannot imagine him in any other community. He thinks and writes like an Anglo-Jewish clergyman and has obviously found his ideal niche. His style is easy, humorous, sometimes naive and occasionally straining credibility (such as his account of English Jewish parents bringing their son to boarding school). Although most of his comments on Judaism and the Jewish scene are not particularly original, they receive a piquant interest in view of his background. And occasionally he makes a feeling remark, such as, "It is one thing not to be a missionary religion and quite another not to have a mission". He does not accept his Jewishness blindly and knows how to be critical, for example, in his remarks on the Jewish minister in England ("he is despised just because he is a minister"). But fundamentally he has received inspiration and joy from Judaism and he has managed to convey something of that feeling.

The book is published by the "M.R.Y. Foundation". A postscript explains the remarkable fact that M.R.Y. stands for "Make a Better Yehudi".

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Director of Women's Prison Meets Challenges by Studying Problems

No Full House at Tirza

By Helga Dudman

ASK any four people to guess the number of women in prison in Israel, and you are apt to get four widely differing figures.

The correct answer, as of an arbitrary day this month, was 32. The number varies from day to day, for sentences range from one day to life. But during the last two years the total has never exceeded 35 (not including, of course, the criminally insane). With a sort of inverse pride the director of the nation's prison for women, Mrs. Yardena Ephroni, says: "We have room here for a hundred".

The institution, Neve Tirza, is at Beit Lid near Natanya. Through one window of Mrs Ephroni's office one sees a high-walled courtyard topped by barbed wire; through the other, an inner courtyard where a few young women sun themselves, smoke, talk; they wear blue jeans or shorts, or green smocks. It is the lunch hour. Over the loudspeaker comes radio music, blaring but rather cheerful; "Mack The Knife".

Mrs. Ephroni is young — the elder of her two children is 13; her short dark hair has a sophisticated cut. The general impression is of a photogenic young woman carefully selected to play a leading role in a prison drama.

Actually she is a trained social welfare worker. A graduate of Jerusalem's School of Social Work, she held a welfare position at a men's prison before coming to Neve Tirza nearly two years ago. And while there is drama in her work, it is far from the sort one associates with grim overcrowded prisons in "more mature countries".

The prison staff at Neve Tirza numbers 30 — male guards, a chief cook (inmates do most of the work needed to run the place, including operation of a small farm), night supervisors, and so forth. Employees work in three shifts, so that in any given eight-hour period prisoners do outnumber attendants.

On Mrs. Ephroni's desk are several photographs of children. Not her own, but those of inmates, past and present, for infants under two live in the prison with their mothers. "We think it most important not to separate mother and child. And a baby is not conscious of its environment".

Nevertheless, it is a prison. Visitors are checked through a tiny window before the big gates are unlocked. A mirror is mounted by the entrance, so arranged that a peephole in the gate gives the unseen guard a look at whomever is approaching.

YARDENA EPHRONI

No 'Return'

There has been no escape attempt in recent years. In fact traffic goes briskly in the other direction: released prisoners return to visit Mrs. Ephroni. There are hardly any returnees of the other type: only very few women, in the present director's regime, have returned through the gates as prisoners. But, says Mrs. Ephroni, "Let's wait ten years before drawing any conclusions."

The statistics are so small and changeable that any profile based on them can hardly be significant. Still: of the 32 women behind the gates on this day in June, 28 were Jewish, 4 Arab. Ten were very young — under 20; several only 17. The middle years seem freer of crime. A number were in their sixties.

Of the Jewish women (four *sabras*, none in Israel less than two years) two are serving life sentences for murder. One killed her husband, the other her lover's father (with a bomb in a box of chocolates).

The latter — she is now 28 and has served for five years — is studying for her secondary school matriculation examination. Helpful, cooperative, and pleasant, she is considered a model inmate. Says Mrs. Ephroni, "She is completely changed. I don't believe she'd commit the crime today". While this speculation can never be proved, one is tempted to accept Mrs Ephroni's insight into her charges.

Two of the Arab women are murderesses: one killed her illegitimate twins, the other, her own pregnant unwed daughter. The Jewish women's crimes were thus against the men in their lives; the Arabs', against their own families for breaches of a moral code.

Among the other inmates, crimes are principally theft and assault. One woman was serving a 15-day sentence for non-payment of bills. Another — and this may be good news of a sort for men — for non-support of an ailing husband.

Social Problem

Quite a few are prostitutes; it is impossible to say how many. Since prostitution is not a crime in Israel, they are brought in on other charges, generally robbery.

Mrs. Ephroni does not favour a change in the law on this point. "Prostitution will always be with us. The problem is to find what makes a girl turn to it. Or to robbery, or any other sort of trouble".

One present procedure which she does find questionable is that of short-term sentences. Obviously there are reasons for these. But, in the familiar dispute on punishment vs. rehabilitation, she comes down firmly on the side of the latter. A 15-day term, she feels, does not give her institution the chance to do what she believes it can do.

For new long-stay arrivals she has instituted the use of a single room — a sort of personality de-compression chamber — for the first week or two. The staff can thus get to know the newcomer as a person. Only after this preliminary period is she assigned to her cell.

Mrs. Ephroni belongs to a school of thought which believes in getting to know each woman and her problems to be the prisoner's *friend* and all that this implies. She has a private meeting with each at least once a week, and is "available" at all times: "One girl comes to see me practically every day".

In choosing cellmates, she does not necessarily put like with like: "I look for the individual's nature", and having satisfied herself as to what a woman may both need and have to offer, she may put a 17-year-old with a 60-year-old.

Among her other tenets is "that there is some good in everyone and we always find it." Also: that an excellent rehabilitation device is keeping busy. "A common problem is that they simply don't know how to work, to keep at a job. We try to find what each is most suited for. And she learns — to work, to take pride in herself, her possessions, her achievement."

Rehabilitation Work

She shares the general view that current social patterns of hurry, of materialistic competition, of the lack of relaxed warmth are behind most people's anti-social behaviour. The important question in her work is always: "*Why* did she do it?"

Beyond emotional considerations, women in prison generally have a host of circumstantial problems. Of the two inmates who possess a secondary school education, for example, one is a midwife serving a term for abortion. She herself has eight children at home: any mother, no less a criminal, will be driven by concern for them.

Mrs. Ephroni's attitude toward days crowded with such problems: "When I first started, I used to cry every night. The cases seemed so tragic. I didn't want to spend my life facing them." But her mother, an active Wizo worker, encouraged her daughter in social work. And today the prison director's outlook is impressively gay and cheerful — a frequent result of meeting challenges and seeing improvement.

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Summer Fabrics Plentiful

By Shanti Berlyne

IT is now possible to find an adequate choice of summer fabrics at reasonable prices in the shops. At long last there is a wide range of good quality cotton, locally produced, at prices which are neither an insult to one's intelligence nor an assault on the purse. Beginning at IL3 a metre, there is every conceivable variety of that evergreen, gingham. In darker shades, though rather more expensive, you can take your pick from a number of cotton sateen plaids. Striped cotton, in every variation, and every combination of pattern and colour is also freely available.

Imported materials, which naturally cost rather more, include a Swiss linen, silk-finished. A locally produced version is more modestly priced. From Holland there is a beautiful cotton shantung, which is crease-resistant and has a silk-finish. There are also attractive tie-silk prints on Swiss cotton and a handsome variety of sateen in various hues.

The illustration shows various ways of making up these fabrics into comfortable boxy tops to be worn with a black cotton shantung sheath or skirt, enabling you to ring the changes.

Left to right: A Swiss cotton sateen tie-silk print, collarless with the new flounced frill on the sleeves; Bold black and white satin-finished striped cotton top which skims the waist, edged with white braid; A white linen button-down-the-back top trimmed with black cotton.

The Eilat Housewife in Summer

Post Eilat Reporter

THE non-commercial mail out of Eilat was heavier than usual last week. Many of the letters, to friends or relations in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem or Nahariya who had received no letter since their own visit to Eilat at the height of the rainy season, bore a postscript:

"*P.S. Wouldn't it be nice if we could get together again soon?*"

"*P.P.S. Would July or August be all right for me to visit you?*"

"*P.P.P.S. Will it be all right to bring the kids?*"

Eilatis had a sharp reminder of how uncomfortable summer can be between the desert and the Red Sea, when a ten-day-long *sharav* at the beginning of June coincided with a serious water shortage. Since last year, the population of Eilat has risen by 20 to 30 per cent and the number of evaporative air-conditioners ("desert coolers") using large quantities of water has risen by an estimated 50 per cent. The sudden starting up of 1,200 desert coolers caught the water company in two typical housewives' problems: what to do when visitors drop in suddenly, and how to do the washing-up?

Water Shortage

The visitors were the 300 families of new immigrants who have arrived in recent months and have placed a heavy strain on the water services. The answer was to press into place a portion of the old 8-inch Eilat-Beersheba oil pipeline to supplement the existing pipe bringing water from the desert well to Eilat. That gave rise to the second problem: cleaning out the pipeline. Six months of work, mechanical abrasives, chemicals and plain detergent to a value of IL18,000 were supposed to make the pipes ready for their new task.

Unfortunately, just before the hot and prolonged *sharav* it was found that the water in the oil pipe still carried a marked taste of crude oil. The old water main was insufficient to carry the full demand of Eilat's requirements. In many houses in Eilat the tap soon ran dry, the air-conditioning ceased to function, no more cooling showers were to be had and in order to quench their thirsts the residents had to resort to bottled drinks. An attempt to ration the water by cutting off the supply to different quarters in turn and by shutting off the entire supply at night so that the reservoir could be refilled, had only partial success: some houses in Eilat had only ten hours of water on tap in an entire week.

Relief, when the new line was at length connected up, was only partial. The water in the pipes ran red and rusty, and if stored in the refrigerator soon "grew" a stringy slime made up of oil-slick and fine rust particles. Worst of all was the taste and smell, an unpleasant, indescribable chemical-plant and sewage mixture.

It was an unfortunate beginning to a summer in which Eilat will be faced once again with almost the same problems that caused a severe "crisis" last year: (except that last year was the only one in Eilat's 12-year history when there was no water problem). There are some improvements over last year, it is true: the cinema is somewhat better, there are more frequent shows and other entertainments, the telephone service has improved, the future of the town seems more certain now that the population is visibly and rapidly growing. Most important of the improvements though is in the field of prices.

High C-o-L

High prices have been the Eilatis' continuous plaint. They formed the background to last year's "crisis" which was sparked off when the compensating income tax concession was reduced so that only monthly incomes of IL500, and not IL400 as before were completely exempt from income tax. Since last year, prices have been reduced by a third on water used for air-conditioning and on electricity used for the same purpose — a substantial saving to the Eilat householder. Most important has been the reduction in retail prices. The opening of the Hamashbir Latzarchan department store gave the first impetus to this, setting a scale of reference for prices in other shops that sold hardware, clothing, footwear and linens.

The cooperative shop, which was opened in December in a hastily completed shop with an area of 60 sq. metres only, had an immediate effect on prices of foodstuffs in Eilat. It is unfortunately badly sited, remote from the main residential areas of Eilat, so that it is of the greatest benefit for those who need it least: owners of cars and large refrigerators who can do their shopping in bulk once weekly. Its effect is felt all over Eilat though and two new self-service stores have since been opened in Eilat, one of them by a combine of four competing neighbouring shopkeepers who knocked down the partitions between their respective shops and now run a miniature supermarket that outdoes the co-op in size.

Criticism of Monopoly

The multitude of competing retail outlets has broken up the small cartels of shopkeepers that kept prices high in Eilat in past years. Only Tnuva, the sole wholesale supplier of fruit, vegetables, fowl and dairy produce, still comes in for criticism.

The Eilat Municipality and the Eilat Labour Council are unable to dictate a price policy. The co-op, as Tnuva's largest Eilat customer, has tried but is not powerful enough. It has had one minor success in reintroducing bottled, sterilized milk to Eilat shops which had been ousted during the last year under Tnuva threats of cutting off all fresh milk supplies to those handling the rival product. In Eilat, where pasteurized milk arrives only every other day (week-old milk is occasionally forced on shopkeepers and housewives) and where unrefrigerated milk goes sour within an hour, the availability once more of bottled milk that keeps sweet even without refrigeration is a great boon to the housewife and especially to the mother of small children.

"When the big supermarket opens," the manager of the *tzarchania* promises, "we will be able to sell everything at Tel Aviv prices — even fruit and vegetables."

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the good properties of Textile Shampoo: nightly he washes nylon shirts, non-iron blouses, underwear and stockings in cold water and Textile Shampoo

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LIFELINE TO THE AGED

By Dvorah A. Susman

THE sounds emerging last Sunday from the dining room were reminiscent of a youth meeting, accordion in the background, the jerky rhythms of "David Melekh Yisrael," the conductor's tones of encouragement. But the average age was nearer 80 than 18 as some 75 old people took part in the first community singing organized by Mrs. Miriam Mendilow's Life-Line to the Aged programme at the Municipal Old Age Home in Katamon.

Mrs. Mendilow does not belittle the official work done for the welfare of Jerusalem's old folk: the Jerusalem Municipality runs eight old people's clubs which cater for nearly 500 members, in addition to the Katamon Residential Home. But she feels that voluntary work has to supplement this. Renewed private interest will help to remove the feeling of apathy among the old people who too often think that life is over at 70.

The Life-Line to the Aged programme, formed by Mrs. Mendilow with eight or nine other ladies, works closely with the Ministry of Social Welfare and the Municipality. It aims to "put an end to tears" through rehabilitation and recreation. Mrs. Mendilow stresses that it cannot give financial aid; indeed it runs almost without funds. Several attempts to give the Mendilows personal gifts on their recent visits to the United States and England were instead diverted to the organization's small bank balance. But money is not Mrs. Mendilow's chief concern. In her eyes self-respect is the key to the problem. To this end she interested a lawyer in the cause of the old people. To him they may now turn when confronted by innumerable small problems, and in this way maintenance orders have been secured, national security pensions granted and greater confidence restored. "We also see that no festival goes by without extra provisions and communal celebration. We have placed radios in city clubs; we organize visits to the clubs and home visits to those who cannot get out. Now we are eagerly awaiting the setting up of Jerusalem's first Old People's Workshop; we are, in fact, in the middle of negotiations with the Municipality for premises." For this latter project machinery and materials for crafts such as bookbinding are already on the way from England — a gift from private individuals whom Mrs. Mendilow managed to interest in her schemes.

Sunday's venture at the Katamon Home is a second step in her programme. In Beit Natan, the city club in Rachel Imenu Street, she has organized a choir and worked with it for two months. In this way she hopes to restore some active interest in life, and above all a feeling of self-respect. "It's no use urging youth to respect old age. Only if old people show that they respect themselves will we achieve anything," she says.

Although no publicity attaches to Life-Line's work, news of it must have spread abroad. Without an official request Amcor has put it on its list of annual charities and from Bnei Brak came a cheque to help its work from a private donor. If the continued singing that came from the hall mingled with the sound of clinking tea cups in the interval on Sunday was a measure of the interest being aroused among the participants, then Mrs. Mendilow's Life-Line may become one of Jerusalem's finest private social endeavours.

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

THE news that the Israel Beauty Queens and some lesser Queens are coming to Nahariya has a curious effect on the female population. One and all they check over their wardrobes, put cold cream on their faces and pack the hairdresser's until they bulge at the doors.

*

THE City Hall, brushed and garnished for the beauties' reception, has an unreal look, like policemen without their helmets, and even the tax assessors are smiling and gay. (We will surely have to pay for this later.) The Head of the House accompanies me to the reception, merely, he insists, to see what the impact of the Beauty Queens will do to our staid and respectable Mayor. Unfortunately this edifying and educational sight is denied to us as the Queens arrive an hour late by which time we have gone home to put the baby to bed. Would like to remark to someone that punctuality is the politeness of princes but there is no-one around to say it to.

*

HOWEVER we have our chance to see them later when they are due to appear at the Penguin Café. Still eager, we come early to get a good seat but the time is beguiled more easily by the band and the iced coffee with whipped cream. Once again I wonder how it is that jazz musicians look so much like grave and high-minded intellectuals. Meeting any of this band elsewhere, you would take them for the members of some progressive movement, Zionists, maybe, or advocates of spelling reform (which they might be for all I know); some group where there is a lot of argument and heated hairsplitting. Yet at least part of their time together must go in arrangements for one of them to say "Wash" on a prolonged note, while the other says "Bedod de do" and crowns the girl vocalist with a comic hat. Our illusions are not shattered when we go and talk to them and find that the male vocalist (a Philadelphia Negro) is a student of metaphysics, Japanese, medicine, Judo, French and philosophy. He also plays the double bass.

*

THE Beauty Queens arrive when the floor is as packed as the swankiest Parisian nightclub could hope. Ernst, the boss, ushers them patronizingly in and we all try to get a good look without turning round and staring. Difficult if you happen to be sitting with your back to the entrance. They are very pretty indeed and their escorts are handsome enough to suit them exactly. Also they look very nice and friendly, by no means the haughty beauties that we had been expecting. We do not for a moment begrudge them their triumph.

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School T.V. Prohibitive

A TWO-MAN team under Unesco auspices is currently surveying the prospects for "educational television", which has been extensively developed in the U.S. In America, where it forms a welcome oasis amid the degrading desert of commercial television, educational television takes three major forms. The first is broadcasts for schools, sometimes on a closed circuit. The second is television directed to university classes or put out as a public service by schools of higher education. The third is network features (generally heard at 8.30 a.m.) where viewing can be reckoned towards college credits!

An excellent survey of the position of educational television throughout the world has recently been published by Unesco; it is called "Television Teaching Today," and its author, Henry H. Cassirer, is a member of the mission now in Israel. Most of the book is devoted to the U.S. but surveys are included of the position in other countries. These include the U.S.S.R. where science has been found to be a particularly suitable subject for televised courses although the Russians have reached the conclusion that television can lead to a lowering of educational standards and to the stifling of the teachers' and pupils' personalities if regarded as a universal teaching tool supplanting the teacher and his range of instructional means.

The fragmentation of educational programmes in the U.S. precludes a complete or uniform survey of educational television. There it also leads to a far greater emphasis on local programming than in countries (e.g. Canada, Japan, Britain, Italy, France) which can project television with an educational objective through their national networks. Despite the strides made in the U.S. only 1-2 per cent of students receive a significant part of their education from T.V. and only up to 4 per cent of school pupils and 2 per cent university students have some television experience.

* * *

ONE of the arguments used in America on behalf of television for schools is the shortage of facilities in view of the jump in the number of students. I remember observing the televising of a Spanish lesson in Detroit. At the end I put the question: "What are you gaining by such television over a classroom lesson where at least you have the benefit of the personal contact with the teacher?" The answer was that in this way the very best Spanish teacher in Detroit could reach all the pupils, and the teacher in the school could carry on the lesson where the screen instruction left off. I was not entirely sold on such classroom-projection and still think that the pupil-teacher relationship is all-important and cannot be replaced even by superior pedagogics on the screen. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that, in many spheres, television can bring a new dimension into learning—when it uses means beyond the reach of the ordinary school. An outstanding instance is geography, where films of different places and peoples can make a more vivid and endearing impression than any teacher or geography book.

Mr. Cassirer attacks the prevalent notion that television leads to passivity in viewing and listening; skilful development of methods, he claims, have led to the opposite result and he quotes music and art as examples (although I found a case in Wisconsin where an art-teacher had dropped TV classes in favour of radio on the grounds that the child made more use of his imagination when not confronted with the TV image).

He quotes the controversy raging in American educational circles over the value of television in schools. The

Radio Review

opponents contend that the teacher and classroom shortage should be solved not by cheapening education but by improving standards; the answer is not to be found in gimmicks. They are afraid that the effect of educational television will be to downgrade teachers financially through creating a caste system whereby actual student contacts will be in the hands of second-class teachers in increased classes. There are many limitations to the medium and it must be realised that to be effective it can only be an aid to the teacher. Mr. Cassirer concludes that television is the administrator's tool, which can compensate for pedagogic shortages. He says its contribution is greater in elementary than in high schools and laments that it is being used more to compensate for deficiencies than to provide new resources.

* * *

THE cost depends on many factors such as the size of the station, the scope of the operation and the strength of the signal. A low-power station with limited range costs $50,000-75,000. A station with a proper building and considerable range costs between $250,000 to $1,000,000 and annual operating expenditure adds up to between $100,000 and $850,000. When I was in the U.S., I was told that the cost of an educational programme involving production or outside shooting ranged between $1,000 and $5,000.

In Britain, where educational programmes are transmitted over a national network, educationalists have noted that the children compared the school television to entertainment television. In other words, it was not a question of whether the TV was better than the classroom but whether the television they saw in school was better than the television they saw at home. Producers therefore seek to avoid any resemblance between school television and school, and British educational broadcasters believe that programmes "should escape from any kind of classroom atmosphere." The teachers criticize any presentation which they could do almost as well with blackboard and chalk.

The Unesco mission will presumably turn in a report on the possibilities inside Israel and these will duly be judged on their merits. Israel differs from any country described in Cassirer's book in that it has no ordinary television service. Perhaps the prospect of school television is an important argument in favour of the overall installation of TV in the country — but any recommendation anticipating a national network would appear to be putting the cart before the horse. It may be worthwhile to install closed circuit television in concentrations of population such as Tel Aviv. The trouble is that educational means in this country need bolstering precisely at those points which are distant from the main population concentrations; it is an unfortunate but nevertheless recognized phenomenon that the better teachers tend to move to the towns. It will not be financially possible to erect educational television installations capable of reaching those areas where they might be most desired.

* * *

THE question of content is also made more difficult by the language problem. There is a vast world of films that can be drawn upon in English-speaking countries but in Israel dubbing will be too expensive and studio voicing often a poor substitute. Then again, the whole standard of educational television will suffer by the latter's being Israel's beginnings in television. In other countries, the medium has found its feet and made its initial mistakes before school broadcasts came on the scene. It has thus been possible to ensure the highest technical standards from the outset. It would be a dangerous error to let television aspirants in Israel cut their teeth on educational television.

Presumably national television will arrive in Israel in the not too distant future. Only after this is consolidated would it seem right to turn to the important challenge of educational TV. In the meantime, the astronomic sums required for such an operation could be diverted — and on a reduced level — to developing simpler but effective audio-visual aids in the school system. Radio to schools is due to start in September and could be accompanied by greater classroom use of the film and of the comparatively cheap, extremely useful, but much neglected film-strip.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Belgian Radio Orchestra playing Starer's ballet music "The Dybbuk" (tomorrow at 9.15); Milhaud's 8th symphony (tomorrow at 11.10 p.m.); Summer health hints (Sun. at 7.45); Lavry's opera, "Tamar" (Wed. at 9.30).

AUDIO

★ CHESS ★

Problem No. 1645
B. LENDER, Afula
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

White mates in two (2x)

Problem No. 1646
I. TALMI, Haifa
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Helpmate in three (H. 3x)

SOLUTIONS, Problem No. 1641 (Aloni): 1.Kf5! — 2.Kthd6x The difficult theme requested three flights with the mates appearing in cyclic order. Problem No. 1642 (Bar Nir): 1.Qb4 Qa6 2.Be6 Qa4 3.Kte6 Qa5 4.e4 Qd4 5.Qe3 Qxg1x.

NATIONAL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

The fifth round of Division A play will bring together tomorrow the following teams: Haifa — Lasker I, Reti — Zahal, ASA — Lasker II (all in Tel Aviv), Jerusalem — Ramat Gan.

Overall standings in Division B: North — Haifa Hapoel 18, Haifa Youth 17, Petah Tikva 16, Emek Hefer 15½, Hadera and Upper Galilee 11½, Kfar Ata 9½, Kfar Saba 8, Geulgar 7, Herzliya 4½, South — Bat Yam 18, Post Office 17, Beshevski and Heion 14, Rishon Lezion 13½, Mashaeri Sade 12½, Bank Leumi and Beersheba 10½, Kiryat Gat 4½, Yesod 4.

ISRAELI CHAMPIONSHIP. Quarter-finals are now in progress at the Lasker, Bustan, Beshevski, Reti, Ramat Gan and Haifa clubs.

Mr. A. Z. MACHT has resigned as Chairman of the Israel Chess Federation.

PORTUGAL CHAMPION J. DURAO devoted part of his prolonged stay here to a series of simultaneous exhibitions highlighted by a performance in Bnei Tuvia where he won 21, drew two and lost none.

KERES WINS IN ZURICH

Seizing the lead from the start, Grandmaster Paul Keres won the Zurich international tournament with 9 points out of 11, unbeaten. USSR champion Tigran Petrosian was the runner-up with 8½ points, followed by Gligoric 7, Lombardi (USA) and Schmid (W. Germany) 6½, Larsen (Denmark) and Matulovic (Yug.) 6, Keller 5, Kupper 4½, Walther 3½, Rhend 3, Christeiel (all Switzerland) 1½. In the following game Petrosian smashed his opponent with an energetic attack:

Game No. 896
Sicilian Defence

E. BHEND	T. PETROSIAN
1.e4	c5
2.Ktf3	d6
3.d4	c:d
4.K:d4	Ktf6
5.Ktc3	a6
6.Be2	a5
7.0-0	Qc7
8.a4	Ktc6
9.Kb1	Be7
10.f4	0-0
11.Kfb3	b6
12.Bf3	Bb7
13.Qd2	Rab8
14.g4	d5
15.e:d	Ktb4
16.d:c	B:f3+
17.R:f3	Qb7
18.Kg2	K1:g4
19.Qe2	f5
20.Kd1	Rf8
21.c3	Rg6!
22.c:b	Kte5+
23.Kf2	Rh4+
24.Kg3	K1g4+
25.Kg1	B:g3
26.h:g	Qd5
27.Ra3	Rh6
28.Rff2	K1:f2.

White resigns.

THE TCHIGORIN MEMORIAL held at Reviev on Don was won by Grandmaster M. Taimanov with 8 points out of 11, unbeaten, ahead of R. Nezmetdinov and V. Tarasov 7½, L. Polugajevski 6½, G. Hodos (all USSR) and D. Chiric (Yug.) 5½, B. Bobokov (Bulgaria), R. Dzud (Poland) and H. Libert (E. Germany) 5, I. Boudarevski (USSR) 4½, M. Ujtelki (CSR) and V. Estrada (Uruguay) 3 points each.

Game No. 897
Sicilian Defence

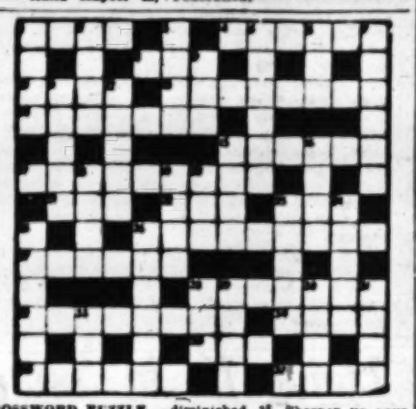
A. KUINDZHI	V. JANSA
1.e4	c5
2.Ktf3	d6
3.d4	c:d
4.K1:d4	Ktf6
5.Ktc3	a6
6.Bg2	Kbd7
7.f4	Qc7
8.Qf3	e6
9.0-0-0	Be7
10.g4	b5
11.B:f6	K1:f6
12.g5	Ktd7
13.e5	Bb7
14.Bh3!	b4
15.e:b	Qe5
16.Rhe1!	Q:b4
17.Kd5!	e:d
18.e:d	Kfb6
19.R:e7+!	K:e7
20.Qe4+	Kd8
21.Kte6+	B:e6
22.Q:b4	Bb5
23.Q:e6+	Kd7
24.Kb1	Rc2
25.B:d7	R:d7
26.Qb6+	—

Black resigns. The game won the brilliancy prize of the tournament.

THE MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL was won jointly by V. Smyslov and E. Vasjukov with 7½ points out of 11. They were followed by F. Olafsson (Iceland) 7, L. Aronin (USSR) 6½, A. Bisguier (USA), D. Bronstein (USSR) and L. Portisch (Hungary) 6 each, L. Pachman (CSR) and E. Gufeld (USSR) 5½, A. Tolush (USSR) 5½, B. Rabar (Yug.) 5, N. Rakulin (USSR) 2 points. Vasjukov achieved a grandmaster's result, while Gufeld qualified for international master.

ELIAHU SHAHAF

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS. — 1. One for shopping? 4. Games left in a ship. 8. It will hardly elicit an encore. 10. Flops. 13. Not what to aim for when bear hunting! 14. Serves its purpose in a bottle-neck. 15. His is hot work. 17. It's illuminating when fruit's not properly weighed! 21. Would a caddie die after him? 22. Finish one's career. 23. Mr. Cat? 26. But they still find time for brunettes. 27. They may be before your very eyes. 28. Love-letters? 32. It's a heavenly sight at night. 34. Where to lay the foundations. 35. It's worth a great deal for its size. 36. Cutting through the wood, perhaps. 37. Not the complete master?

DOWN. — 1. At which you don't know what to do. 2. What to eat when you hear someone say go? 3. Almost a spherical part of the ear. 5. Young fowl. 6. Eggs you can eat without shelling. 7. Bob is informed that they're cutters. 9. Belonging to us. 11. Room at the top. 12. It may hastily be diminished. 15. Sharpen up your appetite? 16. It's fate. 18. Chief water carrier? 19. In the middle. 20. Drink possibly fatal to animals. 23. Expressions of the times? 24. The value of putting me first. 25. At the seaside, might they be Richard's? 26. Meg ran for him. 28. Driving in it is no fun. 29. Not an old word, so let's have it again. 30. Camp helper! 31. A good rple, but it could be heavy. 33. Not a high sound.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Bass. 4. Sinful. 8. Jam. 10. Opus. 13. Railroad. 14. Maltese. 15. Averse. 17. Cartridge. 21. Nee. 22. Roe. 23. Col. 26. Wonderful. 27. Fast-en. 29. Joneses. 32. Is-land-er. 34. Lido. 35. Ta-x. 36. Greedy. 37. Next.

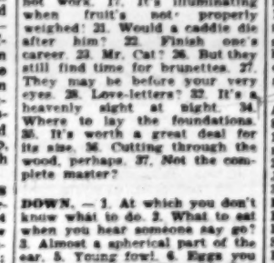
DOWN. — 1. Boom. 2. Soul. 3. Ears. 5. In love. 6. Flo. 7. Lodger. 9. Mae. 11. Pagan. 12. State. 15. Aged. 16. Roof. 18. Reds. 19. Iron (mask). 20. Don. 23. Cruel. 24. Lu-red. 25. (in the) Offing. 26. We-a-Ned. 28. Jet. 29. Oral. 30. Sire. 31. S-or-t. 33. Lie.

BRIDGE

FATA MORGANA

By JERUSALEMITE

THERE is apparently nothing remarkable about the hand below; but East-West managed to create a delusion which lured the experienced South player away from the correct play.



South dealer, East-West vulnerable.

South	West	North	East
1H	—	1S	—
2D	—	3H	—
4H	—	—	—

West's jack of spades opening was won in dummy, and declarer cashed the king and ace of hearts, then the king and ace of diamonds. West won the third round of diamonds, and his partner signalled with a high club. South ruffed the second club lead, and now if he had dared to lead the queen of hearts he would have made all the rest of the tricks. But since he could afford to lose another trick, he decided to play safe against the chance that both missing trumps lay in one hand. He would let a defender ruff a diamond while he discarded dummy's last club. Then, if another club was led, dummy could trump it, and South could get back to his hand with the spade ace to draw the last trump.

This line of play would have been unbeatable if the trumps failed to split. It very nearly won even though the trumps did split; in fact, it would have worked if either defender had ruffed that fourth round of diamonds. But instead of ruffing West discarded a spade, and East, who realized what was going on, made the fine play of ducking too.

This merely confirmed South's impression that the trumps were bunched. He led another diamond. Again West discarded a spade; but this time East trumped with the nine of hearts, and when he returned a spade West could ruff to win the setting trick.

ON THE AIR

TODAY

FIRST PROGRAMME

6.00 a.m. Religious Service (R). 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 6.55 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcement. 11.01 Popular Concert: Tchaikovsky: Capriccio Italien (Conductor: Antal Dorati); Grieg: Piano Concerto in A-minor Op. 16 (Soloist: Gina Bachauer, Conductor: George Weldon); Dvorak: Slavonic Dance No. 2 in D-minor Op. 46 (Conductor: Antal Dorati); Suppe: Overture, "Morning, Noon and Night in Vienna"; Meyerbeer: Marche Indienne from "L'Africaine." 12.10 Military Bands. 12.30 Hebrew Songs. 13.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.00 Close Down.

3.15 Shabbat Songs. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Women's Programme. 5.05 Election Announcements. 5.15 Classical Request Programme: Dvorak: Symphony No. 5 in E-minor Op. 95 ("From the New World"). (Conductor: Vaclav Talich). 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Shabbat Songs. 6.30 Literary Bag. 7.30 Light Music. 8.00 For You, & For You" — ed. by Y. Ben-Herut. 8.45 Jewish Music. 9.15 Spot Announcement. 9.16 Friday Evening Concert. Brahms: Concerto in D-major for Violin and Orchestra with the London Symphony Orchestra conducted by Herbert Menges. Soloist: Joseph Szeti): Saint-Saens: Symphony No. 3 in C-minor Op. 78 with the Hague Symphony Orchestra conducted by Willem van Otterlo. 10.30 Programme written by Dionon & presented by R. Galai & Rosen. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Services. 7.37 Light Classical Music: Bizet: "L'Arlesienne" Suite (Conductor: Ernest Ansermet); Brahms: Sonata Allegro (Soloist: Igor Oistrakh); Glinka: "Jota Aragonesa" (Conductor: Paul Klecki); Boieldieu: Overture "Calif de Bagdad." 8.27 Today's Programmes. 8.45 Sabbath Morning Concert: C. P. E. Bach: Symphony in D (Conductor: Felix Guenther); Mordechai Beter: "Tikun Hatzot"—Midnight Prayer (Conductor: Gary Bertini). 9.15 The Week's Diary. 9.30 Hebrew Songs. 10.15 "The Science World" — ed. by Dro. I. Michaeli & N. Sharon. 10.35 "Voices from the Past" — Acoustic Recordings: Emma Calve (Soprano), Hermann Jadlowker (Tenor). 10.50 "Curtain—Up." 11.35 Light Music. 11.50 Request for Hebrew Songs. 12.30 "Stage and Screen." 1.00 The Kol Yisrael Orchestra. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.20 Close Down.

3.30 p.m. Announcements. 3.32 "Pages from a Musical Diary" — ed. by O. Samoil & E. Halpern. 3.58 Youth Corner. 4.15 "Entertainment 61." 5.00 Nation's Songs. 5.20 "Science Studio." 5.45 Oriental Songs. 6.10 In the Field of Art. 6.25 Programme — ed. by E. Gali. 6.50 A. Alon's Weekly Section. 7.20 Light Music played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra; Shalom Secunda: "Freilicha"; Translateur: Vienna's Prate Waltz; Marc Lavry: An Electronic Tango; Lecuona-Jenkins: Andalusia Suite. 7.55 "Hamavdil and Melaveh Malka." 8.25 Sports. 8.50 Bible Reading: T'hilim, chaps. 127 & 128. 9.15 Spot Announcement. 9.16 "Echoes from the World of Music" — Festival des Flandres 1960. Direction General et choreographie Herbert Ross avec l'Orchestre de la R.T.F. Emissions Flamandes. Direction: Jacuyes Gentyl. (Part One); Robert Starer: "The Dybbuk" — creation du "Ballets of two Worlds" de Henriques Pimentel. 10.00 Famous Authors Write on Musicians — A series of programmes produced by Ruth Guttman. c) Rossini. 10.30 The Israeli Opera Concert. Soloists: Concita Gaston (Mezzo-Soprano); Ino Teper (Baritone), with the Opera Orchestra, conducted by Sasha Farnes. 11.10 "Contemporary Music in 1960": A series of programmes produced by Godoen Partos; Darius Milhaud: Symphony No. 7; Gunther Schuller: "Spectra." 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

468, 422 & 202.7

Commercial Programme:

Today: 3.30 p.m. Opening. 4.00 Programme for Tourists presented by Yehuda Lev. 5.00 News. 5.05 Announcements. 5.06 Tunes & melodies. 5.45 Hebrew Songs. 6.00 "From the Newsroom." 6.02 "The Story Behind the Song." 6.30 Oriental Songs. 6.57 "From the Newsroom." 6.59 Close Down.

9.30 Opening. 9.31 "Mixed Bag" ed. by I. Daliot. 10.00 "From the Newsroom." 10.30 Folk Dances. 10.50 Dance Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 9.30 Opening. 9.31 Hebrew Songs. 10.00 "From the Newsroom." 10.02 Musical Miniatures. 10.30 Dance Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today & Tomorrow: 7.00 p.m. News in Easy Hebrew. 7.35 Rumanian. 7.50 Yiddish. 8.00 News in Magrabit (Tomorrow: Hebrew Lesson). 8.10 News in Hungarian. 8.30 News in Polish. 8.50 Ladino. 9.00 News in French. 9.15 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME

407 & 41.7 M.

(Including News) **Today and Tomorrow and Sunday:** 6.25-7.15 a.m.; 1.15-2.15, 5.25-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (32.7 M.) **Today:** 10.15 News. 10.25 Report on the Eichmann Trial. 10.50 Shabbat Programme. 10.45 News, Headlines & Close Down.

Tomorrow: 10.15 News. 10.25 Editorial Opinion. 10.35 Cantoral Music. 10.45 News Headlines & Close Down.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.45 News. 6.55 Report on the Eichmann Trial. 7.00 Shabbat Programme. 7.14 News Headlines & Close Down. **Tomorrow:** 6.45 News. 6.55 Editorial Opinion. 7.00 Cantoral Music. 7.15 News Headlines & Close Down.

ARMY PROGRAMME

216, 225 & 235 M.

Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Request Programme. 6.55 Reading of the "Haftara" by A. Gurevitch. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Vis-à-Vis." 7.30 Weekly Report on the Eichmann Trial. 8.00 Friday Evening Concert: Works by Mozart, Leclaire & Schubert. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Together" — Entertainment Programme. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Pleasant Tunes. 6.55 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following the Sabbath." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS

(19.44, 16.77 & 13.89 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. **Today:** News, News Comment, From Near & Far. **Tomorrow:** News, International Commentary, Scientific & Industrial News.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION English Programme (634 & 499 M.): News: 7.30 a.m. 9.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. **Today:** 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. **Tomorrow:** 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 2.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Levant.

521, 249.4, 240, 220 M.

News: Hebrew: 4.05, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. **Tomorrow:** 8.30, 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11 p.m. English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

VOICE OF AMERICA

Today: 5.00 News. 5.15 United Nations in Action — On-the-scene coverage of the U.N. proceedings. 6.00 News. 6.15 United Nations in Action (Repeat of 5.15). 7.00 The Breakfast Show 3½ hours of latest straight, factual news; music and special features. 10.00 Report to South Asia: News; Regional Feature. 10.00 News; News Analysis. 10.15 America This Week. 17.00 News; News Analysis. 17.15 Report to Middle East: Regional Feature. 18.00 News. 18.15 Opinion Roundup. 19.00 Report to Middle East: News; Regional Feature (Repeat of 17.15). 19.30 Listener's Log. 20.00 Report to Africa: News; Regional Feature. 20.30 American Journal (Repeat of 16.15). 20.45 Opinion Roundup. 21.00 News in Special English. 21.15 Music, U.S.A. (Popular). Arti Shaw, Bill Davis trio, Neal Hefti, Teri Thornton, others. 22.00 News in Special English. 22.15 Music, USA (Jazz): Bill Evans and Maynard Ferguson. 23.00 News; News Analysis. 23.15 Radio Amateurs' Notebook—With Bill Leonard. 23.30 Forum (Law): The Supreme Court — Speaker: Paul A. Freund. 24.00 News; News Analysis. 0.15 American Journal (Repeat of 16.15).

Tomorrow: 5.00 News. 5.15 United Nations Week — A summary of the week's U.N. proceedings. 6.00 News. 6.15 United Nations Week (Repeat of 5.15). 7.00 The Breakfast Show 3½ hours of latest straight, factual news; music and special features. 10.00 Report to South Asia: News; Regional Feature. 10.00 News; News Analysis. 10.15 America This Week. 17.00 News; News Analysis. 17.15 Report to Middle East: Regional Feature. 18.00 News. 18.15 Opinion Roundup. 19.00 Report to Middle East: News; Regional Feature (Repeat of 17.15). 19.30 Listener's Log. 20.00 Report to Africa: News; Regional Feature. 20.30 America This Week (Repeat of 16.15). 20.45 World Press Roundup. 21.00 News in Special English. 21.15 Music, USA (Popular): Popular Music. 22.00 News in Special English. 22.15 Music, USA (Jazz): Joe Newman Quintet and Dave Brubeck. 23.00 News; News Analysis. 23.15 Perspective; Main themes of United States history No. 11, the U.S. as world power — Dr. Clarke Chambers. 23.45 Folk Music: Street Bands. 24.00 News; News Analysis. 0.15 America This Week (Repeat of 16.15).

Shoshanat Hacarmel HOTEL

Proudly Announces The Opening of the Famous Garden

On Friday, June 23, 1961, Music and dancing all week.

On Saturday night, July 29, 1961, a fashion show of beach wear by GOTTEX will be held under the auspices of young Wizo.

Admission by Ticket.

GAT CINEMA, Tel Aviv
Presents as from Sat. night June 24
ISRAEL PREMIERE

Soon at Orion Cinema Jerusalem

CHEN CINEMA JERUSALEM
David Niven Mitzi Gaynor
in the risque comedy about known and unknown bedroom matters . . .
Happy Anniversary
United Artists

JERUSALEMITE! It's much more intimate at the
NEW CAFE-RESTAURANT
on the terrace of Hotel-Pension
SEMADAR
Fresh Air — Hungarian and Oriental Kitchens—Espresso
German Colony Tel. 23783.

RAMA CINEMA Ramat Gan. Tel. 71900
Daily at 8 p.m.
Sunday and Wednesday — Mats. at 4 p.m.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK
The Great Film
BEN HUR

Jerusalem Cinemas
Commencing Saturday, June 24, 1961
Weekdays Mats. : 2.30 p.m. Evenings: 7 & 9 p.m.
Saturdays 7.15, 9.15 p.m.

CHEN Tel. 22955
Academy Award Winner
David Niven • Mitzi Gaynor
Greatest comedy since "Apartment."
Happy Anniversary

EDEN Tel. 23829
3rd Week
The most desirable woman in town and the easiest to find
Elizabeth Taylor
Laurence Harvey
Eddie Fisher
BUTTERFIELD 8
Oscar for 1961
CinemaScope Metrocolor

HABIRAH Tel. 26399
4th Week
No compl. tickets
The Biggest Picture Ever Seen
SPARTACUS
Kirk Douglas — Laurence Olivier — Jean Simmons — Charles Laughton — Peter Ustinov — John Gavin — Tony Curtis
2 performances daily at 4 and 8 p.m. Saturday evening one performance at 8 only. No performance on Friday

JERUSALEM Tel. 28067
Sat. night, Sun. & Mon.:
The Benny Goodman Story
Lionel Hampton, Gene Krupa
Tues., Wed. & Thurs.:
This Happy Feeling
Debbie Reynolds
Curd Jurgens

OR GIL Tel. 28488
3rd Week
7, 9 p.m.
Ingmar Bergman presents
Wild Strawberries
Today:
Friday — Objective Burma with Errol Flynn

ORNA Tel. 24733
Martha Hyer, Raymond Burr
in the explosive and shocking picture.
Desire in the Dust
For Adults only.

ORION Tel. 22914
Jack Lemmon • Ricky Nelson
in Fred Kohlmar's new comedy
The Wackiest Ship in the Army
Also Sunday at 10.30 p.m.

RON Tel. 23104
A picture that will stun society:
Private Property
with Hollywood's new wave of stars.
The boldest story of a planned seduction ever to scald the screen.
For Adults only.

SEMADAR Tel. 23742
A Polish film, First Prize Winner at Venice.
Popiol i Diament
Directed by Andrej Wajda
(Polish Dialogue)

TEL OR Tel. 23570
IL ROSETTO
(Lolita Italiana)
with
PIETRO GERMI
GEORGIA MOLL
BELLA DARVI
For Adults only.
Hebrew-English Subtitles
"STEINER" Film

ZION HALL Tel. 23286
ROBERT MITCHUM
ANNE HEYWOOD
The most exciting, desperate and violent terrorist activities of the Irish Republican Army against the British during World War II.
The Night Fighters

EDISON Tel. 24056
2nd Week
Israel Premiere
Mother Don't Leave Me
(AT PECIK)
Friday: Mother don't leave me

STUDIO Tel. 24055
The Great Picture
Hiroshima Mon Amour
starring:
Emmanuelle Riva—Iyagi Okada
FOR ADULTS ONLY.
Friday at 2:
The Trials of Oscar Wilde

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Commencing Sat., June 24, 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 4, 7.30, 9.30

TEL-AVIV Cinema
Starting today at 2.30 p.m.
A Masterpiece directed by Darryl Zanuck
Produced by Elia Kazan
PINKY
starring: Jeanne Crain and Ethel Barrymore
The Hall is Air-Conditioned.

ALLENBY Tel. 63820
Yul Brynner
Horst Buchholz
Eli Wallach
The Magnificent Seven
they were seven... and fought like seven hundred.
4, 7.20, 9.30.

ARMON DAVID 2nd Week
School for Scoundrels
with
IAN CARMICHAEL
TERRY THOMAS
ALASTAIR SIM
Hebrew, French subtitles

BEN YEHUDA 8th Week
Evening perf. 7.30, 9.30
INGMAR BERGMAN
OSCAR 1961 WINNER
The Virgin Spring
Non-stop Mats at 10-12-2-4
The hilarious British comedy
WHO DONE IT

CHEN 2nd Week
All who care about love will talk about
A Cold Wind in August
Strange and sensual, starring
Lois Albright, Scott Marlowe
Adults Only
4, 7.15, 9.30

EDEN 2nd Week
FARID EL ATRASH
in
MY HAPPINESS ONLY WITH YOU

ESTHER 3rd Week
It's spring vacation and the girls are going
Where the Boys Are
CONNIE FRANCIS
GEORGE HAMILTON
M.G.M. in Colour

GAT
From Agatha Christie, author of Witness For The Prosecution, comes second, and lively, murder mystery
The Spiders Web
John Justin
Glynis Johns
Technicolor
4, 7.30, 9.30

MAXIM 2nd Week
(Air Conditioned)
The exciting French comedy
Louis De Funes
Noelle Adam
Pierre Mondy
NI VU... NI CONNU...
Israel Premiere
Starting today (Friday), 2.30

MIGDALOR 4th Week
FRANK SINATRA
DEAN MARTIN
ANGIE DICKINSON in
Ocean's 11
Technicolor—Panavision
For adults only
4—7.30—9.30

MOGRABI
Glenn Ford
Donald O'Connor
Mitko Taka
in
Cry for Happy
4; 7.30; 9.30

OPHIR 8th Week
Spartacus
in Technicolor
Super Technirama
2 performances daily at 4, 8
Saturday evening one perf. at 8 only

PARIS
Fully Airconditioned
Frank Sinatra
Debbie Reynolds
in the romantic comedy
Tender Trap
2 perf. daily: 3.30, 7.30, 9.30.

ORION 2nd Week
No story like this since movies were invented.
John Ford's
Sergeant Rutledge
with:
Technicolor
JEFFREY HUNTER
CONSTANCE TOWERS
Warner Bros.

PEER 3rd Week
ISRAEL PREMIERE
Spencer Tracy, Frederick March, Gene Kelly
The film that shook America
Inherit the Wind
Won First Prize in Berlin Festival 1960
Directed by Stanley Kramer

SHDEROTH 11th Week
SARITA MONTIEL
in a big musical entertainment
The Last Tango
Technicolor
The hall is cooled and ventilated.

TAMAR
RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH ("League of Gentlemen")
JOHN GREGSON
MICHAEL GREGSON
MICHAEL CRAIG
in
Sea of Sand
A Rank-Production
This is the breathtaking exciting superbly told story about a dangerous mission in North Africa.
The time: Oct. 1942. History was about to be written at El Alamein.

TCHELET 8th Week
Dostoevsky's masterpiece
"THE IDIOT"
with the greatest actors from Bolshoi Theatre.
Hebrew and English translation.
In colour.

YARON 4th Week
ISRAEL PREMIERE
Air conditioned
CLARK GABLE
SOPHIA LOREN
VITTORIO DA SICA
in a singing and dancing musical comedy in Technicolor
It Started in Naples

ZAMIR 2nd Week
KAPO
with
SUSAN STRASBERG
EMANUELE RIVA
10; 11.45; 1.30; 3.15
5.30; 7.30; 9.30

RAMAT GAN
Evening Perfs. at 7.30, 9.30
SUSAN HAYWARD
JAMES MASON
JULIE NEWMAN
in the year's best comedy
The Marriage Go-Round
Mats. at 4:
THE PRIDE AND THE PASSION

Haifa Cinemas
From Sat. June 24, 1961

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4018
Circle of Deception
with
Bradford Dillman,
Suzy Parker
Fox Film in Cinemascope

ARMON Tel. 4848
The film that won several top prizes . . .
Rocco E I Suoi Fratelli
(Rocco and his brothers)
Alain Delon,
Renato Salvatori
Annie Girardot
For adults only
Owing to its length, the film itself starts:
Saturday night at 7 & 9.30,
Weekdays 3.30, 6.30 & 9.

ATZMON Tel. 3003
Air conditioned.
A big suspense drama
39 STEPS
Technicolor
Kenneth More, Taina Elg

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Drums the whole week!
Haifa Premiere
Intriguing, suspenseful and daring! PART 2.
COMMANDER CODY OF THE UNIVERSE
in the new Flash Gordon
2 perf. nightly, 6.45 & 9.
Sat. night at 7 & 9.15.

GAL OR Tel. 4587
Garry Cooper,
Burt Lancaster,
Sortia Mantel
VERA CRUZ
Mats.:
THE SHEEPMAN
LOVES OF THE AMAZONS WATUSI

MAY Tel. 3856
Air conditioned
Tony Curtis as
The Great Impostor
co-starring
Edmund O'Brien,
Arthur O'Connell
No complimentary tickets or reductions.

MIRON Tel. 3003
Air conditioned
3rd Week
Max Reinhardt's greatest story
The Miracle
Carroll Baker,
Vittorio Gassman

MORIAH Tel. 81477
Yul Brynner,
Kay Kendall, in
ONCE MORE WITH FEELING
Technic